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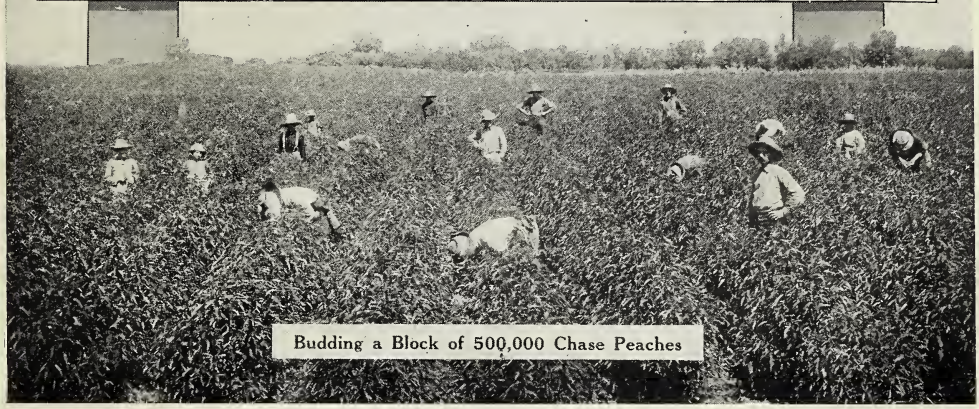
ROCHESTER

First City in the world in the output of Nursery stock



Budding a Block of 500,000 Chase Peaches

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE FINEST KINDS OF DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN

TREES - SHRUBS

ROSES, VINES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS FRUIT TREES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1857 INCORPORATED 1887

CHASE'S FIELD GROWN ROSES
(Note Overhead Irrigation)

ISSUED BY

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

WM. PITKIN, President and Treas.
H. J. PECK, Vice-President
C. H. PERKINS, Vice-President
E. S. FINLEY, Secretary

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

One-quarter Million Block of Chase Apple Trees

Introducing This Book

FOR more than fifty years we have been supplying fruit-growers and flower-lovers with the finest kinds of trees, plants and shrubs, and have a long list of fully satisfied patrons of whom we are proud.

The stock sent out from our Nurseries has made the name of Chase synonymous with the best in all kinds of fruit trees and plants, evergreens, ornamental shade trees, shrubbery and hardy flowers. Our reputation has been built up on the sheer merit of things produced and sold, and it will be our effort in the future to continue to deserve our good name and the patronage of those who desire the best there is in our line of business.

We do not cater to the trade of those who are continually seeking the lowest prices. In nursery stock, as in everything else, the best is the cheapest in the long run. Our prices are based on the quality of the stock we supply, and, judged by what is given for the money, will be found fairer than quotations of figures based on inferior goods. We aim only for a fair and reasonable profit on what we grow.

It will be mutually beneficial if the directions on the following pages are carefully read before sending orders. Our directions are simple, plain and practical, and much confusion may be avoided by thoroughly understanding our methods of doing business, which we feel are far in advance of the majority of like concerns. **We call special attention to the fact that we prepay all transportation charges.** Our stock is not grown for carriage by mail—it is entirely too large—and we ship by express or freight, according to our best judgment.

As we are human, we are not infallible. With the best system and organization, mistakes will happen. If purchasers will retain a copy of their orders, check up the stock immediately upon arrival, and write us at once if an error appears, they will find us ready at all times to correct it. We cannot be expected, however, to consider complaints sent in more than five days after the receipt of the shipment, nor can we be held responsible for damage done by improper treatment of goods after delivery to the customer.

Success with nursery stock in large measure depends upon its treatment after arrival. The natural place for the roots is in the ground. As soon as stock is received it should at once be planted or "heeled in" so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time—an hour's exposure of the roots to hot sun or wind is sure death to many trees. Particularly is this the case with evergreens—when once the roots are dry, no amount of soaking will restore them to their normal condition.

Our business is mostly done through agents. We have a corps of as honest, loyal, conscientious salesmen as ever sold a tree; but, in their dealings, they have met with many requests for descriptive catalogues which could be supplied to and retained by prospective purchasers. Therefore this book. It is not very large or elaborate, but the descriptions in it are true and without exaggeration. We trust it will be the means of forming an even stronger link between us and our customers than has heretofore existed and enable us to serve them to even greater advantage.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Rochester, New York

The Rochester Nurseries

Our Packing Cellars are Thoroughly Modern and Built for the Purpose

Our Nurseries

OUR NURSERIES, comprising 700 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, are among the largest and most important in this highly favored portion of the greatest fruit-tree and nursery-stock-raising state in the country—New York.

The soil is of such a nature that all sorts of growing things are brought to their greatest perfection for transplanting. With an organization composed of men, each of whom is an expert in his line, every step in the raising of nursery stock is made with an absolute knowledge of the practical side of the business.

Stock grown in this locality is acknowledged by all good authorities to be hardier and freer from disease than stock grown in any other part of the country; hence, our goods are known from Maine to California as "Chase's Hardy Nursery Stock." Our nurseries are regularly inspected by our state inspectors, thus insuring our customers stock free from all disease.

That is **why** the trees, shrubs, plants, etc., disseminated by the Chase Brothers Company have become known everywhere as the best to be had; and the most convincing testimony to this lies in the fact that we can show on our books the names of customers, or their descendants, who have purchased stock from these Nurseries every year or so from the beginning, over half a century ago.

Some idea of the magnitude of our Nurseries may be had by noting our last year's plantings.

Apples and Crabs	500,000	Quinces	30,000
Pears, Standard	100,000	Ornamental Trees	80,000
Pears, Dwarf	50,000	Small Fruits	250,000
Cherries	150,000	Shrubs	140,000
Plums	150,000	Hardy Perennial Plants	100,000
Peaches	500,000	Roses	300,000

But all our facilities for raising stock would count for little if they were not backed up by what those who know have designated as the best packing and shipping facilities in any Nursery in the country, with every department under the care of a man who takes a personal pride in his particular branch of the business.

Our packing buildings cover 110,000 square feet of ground (over two acres) and into them runs a private railroad siding, connecting with the New York Central Railway. This gives us the advantage of having our own men load shipments directly in the cars, not to be disturbed until their destinations are reached. This is an immense advantage over the customary method of sending stock to a freight station, there to be handled by men who know nothing of its character, or perhaps, to lie in the sun and wind for days before it is shipped.

Great are the advantages derived from handling our whole output under cover during the packing season, fall and spring. No injury from sun, drying winds, rain or snow. The making of growing qualities in young trees is protection and care—that used to be the last consideration, now it is the first. By our progressive methods, chance of failure in planting has **been done away with.**

A few words relative to preparing the soil and planting stock from the nursery will be mutually beneficial.

For all kinds of trees, shrubs and plants, the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are to plant is not in condition to yield good crops, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barnyard manure, or, where it can be obtained, vegetable mold or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that plants of all kinds are fed.

Pruning is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air; and, second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree or plants, that a healthy growth may be secured.

This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the plant and, at the same time, the form not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and, at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife.

In planting, the holes should be dug large enough, in the first place, to receive the roots of the tree, shrub or plant, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The young plant should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the plant to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the newly planted tree or shrub, it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about them a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

Finally, remember that anything that has to grow in the earth can not any more live without nourishment and care than can a human being.

Important Points to Remember

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES, delivering the stock in good condition at the customer's address. No additional charge for packing, boxing and cartage.

WE GUARANTEE THE DELIVERY OF THE STOCK AND TAKE ALL RISKS OF TRANSPORTATION. If not in first-class condition upon arrival, notify us at once, and we will immediately and gladly forward new stock to take its place, under the same terms and guarantee.

WE EXERCISE THE GREATEST DILIGENCE AND CARE to have all our trees, plants, etc., true to label, and will replace, on proper proof, all that prove otherwise, or refund the purchase price; but we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the purchase price.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED EARLY in order to insure receiving the varieties desired. If left too late, there is always a possibility of disappointment by reason of heavy demands for certain kinds.

SPECIFY YOUR EXPRESS AND FREIGHT STATIONS in order that we may be able to use proper discretion in shipping.

GIVE STREET AND NUMBER, if living in a place with carrier delivery. Give **postoffice,** if living in a smaller place, and if on a **Rural Free Delivery Route,** give postoffice and number of route.

IN ORDERING, WRITE THE NAME, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors.

WE WILL REPLACE FREE any Chase stock that fails to live provided we are notified before August 1st after delivery.

OUR STORAGE, PACKING AND SHIPPING HOUSES are among the largest and best equipped in the trade. All the men we employ in them are thoroughly practical and understand the handling and packing of nursery stock in every particular. Each department is in charge of an expert, and is thoroughly systematized, and not a package leaves our houses unless it is in proper condition to be carried to its destination. Our method of packing and shipping makes it easily possible for us to guarantee safe arrival, as we do.

No. 75

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. **State of New York.**
Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Albany, N. Y. **CHARLES S. WILSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.**

JONATHAN

A standard for market and home orchards. Thrives everywhere even on low ground

Fruit Department

As will be seen by the table of plantings on page 3, a considerable portion of our nursery is devoted to the propagation and raising of all kinds of fruit trees and plants. We fully recognize the fact that the fruit-grower must have implicit confidence in the nursery from which he obtains his stock, for it is a serious matter to plant fruit trees and find, when they have come into bearing, that the wrong varieties have been supplied. The reputation built up by our nurseries shows that we have enjoyed the confidence of those with whom we have done business in the past, and it is an earnest of what may be expected in the future, for it shall be, as it always has been our rule, that no fruit trees or plants will be sent out from our nursery unless we can vouch for their strength, vigor, freedom from disease, and correct names.

APPLES

Apples are, without doubt, the most important orchard fruit in this country. The demand for high-class fruit, both for home consumption and export, is continually on the increase, and, as the demand increases, the quality of the fruit is advancing by reason of advanced knowledge in the propagation of the trees, cultivation, spraying and methods of marketing. For many years Apples have been an article of export; way back in 1821, $40,000 worth of Apples were sent to foreign countries, and the figures of present-day exports make an important item in the foreign trade of this country. The home market is increasing in even greater proportion, and all over the country vast orchards are being planted. In the extreme northwest, in West Virginia, in New York, and in the New England states, the growing and shipping of Apples has become one of the most important industries.

Summer Apples

CAROLINE RED JUNE. Small or medium; deep red; good; productive, hardy. A free grower. August.

EARLY HARVEST. Large, round, yellow Apple, with white flesh; very tender, juicy and crisp, with a sprightly subacid flavor. One of the finest among the early Apples. Tree is a very heavy bearer. June and July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Medium, roundish; striped with red on a yellowish ground; tender, sprightly subacid, with an agreeable perfume. August.

GOLDEN SWEET. Of fine size, color and quality; one of the very best sweet Apples. Forms a vigorous, spreading, fruitful tree. August.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, conical fruit, covered with deep crimson, and a decided bloom. Flesh is tender, juicy, rich and subacid. One of the finest Apples for the table and kitchen and a good, all-round fruit for a home orchard. Cannot be excelled by any other Apple of its season. July and August.

SWEET BOUGH. Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate, compact grower, and abundant bearer. August.

Summer Apples—*Continued*

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Rather large, roundish fruit with clear white skin which turns later to a pale yellow. Flesh is white, tender, sweet and delicious. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower and very prolific. August.

Autumn Apples

Duchess of Oldenberg

ALEXANDER. Very large and beautiful red Apple, with Yellowish white flesh; very crisp, tender. Fine for cooking. Tree is particularly hardy and a heavy bearer. October to December.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG. An exceedingly handsome, valuable variety, golden yellow in color, beautifully covered with crimson stripes. Flesh is tender, juicy and pleasant. One of the finest for market. Tree is exceedingly hardy, a heavy bearer and succeeds well in all sections of the country. September and October.

FALL PIPPIN. Very large, roundish; rich golden yellow; flesh white, tender with a delicious aromatic flavor. October and November.

FAMEUSE. *Snow.* Very popular in northern districts. Medium, roundish and flattened; deep red; flesh snowy-white, juicy, very tender, sprightly, with a slight perfume. November and December.

GRAVENSTEIN. A large, round, greenish yellow Apple, handsomely striped with red. Flesh is very tender, juicy, rich and subacid, with a fine flavor. Tree is handsome in appearance, and very productive, growing well in all sections. September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. A beautiful, medium-sized, flat Apple, pale yellow, with handsomely colored cheek on the sun side. Flesh is white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant subacid flavor. August to October.

POUND SWEET. Large; greenish white; flesh white, sweet and good, excellent for cooking. October.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAS BLACK. Large, round, oblate; color dark red; flavor mild; quality excellent. A general favorite over a wide extent of country. December to March.

BALDWIN. Large and somewhat round, narrowing a little to the eye, with yellow skin on the shaded side, but handsomely striped and covered with red in the sun. Flesh is crisp, juicy and subacid. Tree is a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer, and is one of the best Apples for all purposes. November to March.

BANANA. Fruit large, smooth, golden yellow shaded bright red; flesh fine grained, slightly subacid and highly aromatic; an early and abundant bearer; tree very hardy. October to February.

BELLFLOWER. Large; yellow with a tinge of red; crisp, juicy. Valuable for baking. Good bearer. November to April.

BEN DAVIS. A large, handsome, striped Apple, with white, tender and juicy flesh. Tree is an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds best in the West and South. One of the greatest market Apples grown. December to March.

DEACON JONES. Large size; resembles Bellflower; very productive and an annual bearer. Its tough skin and firm texture make it a good shipper. Season, November to March.

DELICIOUS. Distinctive in shape and marvelously beautiful in color, remarkable in quality and perfect in tree and blossom. Delicious is large, with the surface almost covered with a most beautiful, brilliant dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. The calyx, or blossom end, is one of its ever characteristic features—having five protuberances more or less pointed or flat-rounded, depending on the section where grown. In quality it is unsurpassed and incomparable. In flavor it is sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough so to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. The flesh is fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and withal, delicious. People with delicate stomachs, to whom an acid apple is wholly indigestible, can enjoy Delicious without disagreeable after-results. Physicians of note have prescribed it for cases of this character. In keeping quality it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and

Winter Apples—*Continued*

April in perfect condition. In tree Delicious is tree perfection and one of the strongest, hardiest and most vigorous growers among apples; aphis resistant and a late bloomer, the hardiest in bud, the best pollenizer; blossoms strongly frost-resistant—a most important and valuable feature. Bears annually.

FALLAWATER. Very large, globular, inclining to conical; yellowish green shaded with dull red; flesh greenish white, crisp, juicy, tender, with a decidedly pleasant flavor. November to February.

GANO. Large, roundish, dark brilliant red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, pleasant, mild, subacid. A good shipper and a late keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. February and March.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium-sized, handsome golden Apple, with rich, juicy and tender flesh. Tree is strong and hardy, bearing abundant crop. An all-around valuable variety, as it can be kept later than any other, being valuable for market in early spring. November to April.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. Greatly prized as a hardy variety, producing annual crops. Medium, roundish oblate; rich golden yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, crisp, rich, sprightly subacid, with a fine aroma. December to February.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH. Large to very large, roundish oblong; yellowish ground, with stripes and spots of red; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweetish and rich. November to January.

JONATHAN. A medium-sized fruit, with yellow skin, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh is fine grained, tender and of good flavor. Tree is very strong, hardy and an abundant bearer, succeeding well in all sections of the country. November to April.

KING (King of Tompkins County). Very large, red-striped, handsome fruit of fine quality, with juicy, tender and rich flavor. Tree is an abundant annual bearer and succeeds best in the northern states. December to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large and showy dark red Apple from Arkansas, where it is largely planted as superior to the Winesap. The trees are of strong growth, hardy and bear profusely. November to April.

MANN. Medium to large; golden green, with reddened cheek; juicy and well flavored; keeps from January to April. Tree bears young and annually.

McINTOSH RED. A handsome, large, round fruit, with a skin beautifully striped and marked with bright red. Flesh white, tender, subacid and sprightly. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and very hardy. Noted for its quality of bearing annual crops. November to February.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, conical flattened Apple, handsomely striped with red on the shaded side and fully covered on the sunny side with deep, dark crimson and a delicate bloom. Flesh white, fine-grained, tender and of fine flavor. Tree is very hardy and strong grower, but only comes to its best in the northern states. December to June.

Delicious

NEWTOWN PIPPIN. One of the very best apples as to quality; light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. December to May.

NORTH STAR or *Dudley's Red Winter.* A fine, large, very handsome Apple, beautifully striped with red and yellow. Flesh is white, firm, juicy and sprightly. Tree is perfectly hardy and a strong, vigorous grower. November to March.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Like Grimes' Golden in shape and color; of good flavor; keeps long. Tree hardy and vigorous; an annual, abundant bearing sort. January to June.

ONTARIO. A large and beautifully colored Apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow, overlaid with deep, rich red; flesh tender, vinous, slightly aromatic, refreshing. January to April.

OPALESCENT. One peculiarity of this Apple is the wonderfully high polish the skin takes on with slight friction, and it reflects surrounding objects like a globular mirror. Large to very large; light in color, shading to a very dark crimson; flesh yellowish, slightly tinged red; juicy and extra good, with exquisite taste and aroma. December to March.

PEERLESS. A handsome, large Apple,

Winter Apples—*Continued*

somewhat pointed in shape; of bright yellow, nearly overlaid with lively red and darker red stripes. Tree is exceptionally hardy and is a regular, annual bearer of very heavy crops. November to February.

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, roundish, yellow and red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. January to May.

RAMBO. Medium size; yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild. A vigorous grower and good bearer. Autumn in the South. October to January in the North.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Large, somewhat flattened Apple, with green skin, which becomes quite yellow when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, fine-grained, tender and juicy, with a slightly aromatic flavor. Tree is strong and hardy and the fruit comes to its best perfection in the North and succeeds well on all kinds of soil. November to February.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow Apple, covered with stripes and splotches of bright red and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellow, rather coarse grained and subacid. Tree is strong, vigorous and productive and is noted for its certain crops. One of the most profitable sorts for market. October to December.

RUSSET, ROXBURY. *Boston Russet.* Large, roundish, a little flattened; dull green, covered with deep russet; flesh greenish white, slightly crisp, somewhat rich, subacid flavor. January to June.

SCOTT'S WINTER. One of the best long-keeping, very hardy varieties. The fruit is a bright, attractive red; the flesh white, crisp, spicy and pleasantly acid; at its best in April or May.

SMOKEHOUSE. A popular old variety in Pennsylvania, where it originated. Above medium, roundish oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, rich and subacid. September to February.

SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS. Late, oblong and tapering; skin smooth, bright red, with numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a brisk, rich flavor. A moderate bearer. December to February.

STARK. A long keeper and profitable market fruit. Large, roundish; greenish yellow; shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish; rather coarse, juicy, mild and subacid. Growth upright, vigorous and productive. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Medium to large, roundish oblong; bright red, occasionally streaked; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree very vigorous. December to May.

TALMAN SWEET. Medium-sized, pale yellow, tinged with red. Flesh, particularly rich, high quality and sweet flavor. Particularly good for cooking and a profitable market

Wealthy

variety. Tree is hardy and extremely productive. November to April.

TWENTY-OUNCE. A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. A spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking. October to January.

WAGENER. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; firm, subacid, and excellent. A handsome, upright grower, and very productive. December to May.

WEALTHY. Medium-sized Apple, with light yellow skin, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun and mottled beautifully with the same color in the shade. Covered with many light dots. Flesh white, fine-grained, stained with red, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree is exceedingly hardy and a heavy and regular bearer. One of the best for growing in large quantities for export. December to February.

WINESAP. The well-known deep red market Apple of the West and Southwest. Of medium size and fair to medium quality. Productive; keeps from December to March.

WISCONSIN GREENING. Fruit medium to large, very uniform in size; color greenish yellow; flesh juicy, firm, fine-grained and of excellent quality; tree very hardy, a thrifty grower, and an early and abundant bearer. January to April.

WOLF RIVER. Large; greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, half-tender, spicy, subacid. January and February.

YORK IMPERIAL. Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, subacid. Moderately vigorous, and productive. Popular in Pennsylvania. November to February.

SELECT CRAB APPLES

As an ornamental fruit, and for jellies, preserving, etc., the Crab Apple is unequalled. All are very hardy and prolific, come into bearing when very young, and command a ready and profitable market. We name the best sorts.

EXCELSIOR. Valuable seedling of Minnesota origin. One of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our iron-clad varieties. Ripens in early fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenburg, and very handsomely colored. September and October.

GEN. GRANT. Large, round; yellow, striped with dark, almost black, red on sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, mild subacid. October.

HYSLOP. Large, roundish-ovate; dark red with a blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; tree hardy. October to December.

MARTHA. Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition. October.

RED SIBERIAN. About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; yellow; lively scarlet cheeks; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

TRANSCENDENT. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider and all other purposes, being juicy and crisp. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

WHITNEY'S SEEDLING. Large; splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior, if an equal. August.

YELLOW SIBERIAN. Nearly as large as the Red Siberian; fine amber or golden-yellow color. September and October.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE FREIGHT AND PACKING

A certificate of inspection, testifying to the freedom of our stock from insect pests or diseases, accompanies every shipment, and any Chase stock failing to grow will be replaced free.

PEARS

For years we have made pear trees one of our leaders, and take much pride in our blocks of them. The soil of our nurseries is particularly adapted to their culture and we have made a special study of the methods of propagation, pruning, growing, etc. No better trees of either standard or dwarf Pears can be sent out from any nursery than the thousands we ship annually. We believe that few are so good.

The Pear tree will grow on almost any good soil, but thrives best in a rather heavy clay or loam. Standards are best for permanent orchards, dwarfs for fruit-gardens or small lots. Dwarfs must be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince 2 or 3 inches, and should have about half of the previous season's growth cut off each spring. Their side branches should not be removed higher than a foot from the ground. Given rich, well-tilled soil and pyramidal training, they are very productive and usually begin to bear the second season after planting. Our dwarf trees are budded on the best French quince stocks.

Dwarf pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches. These conditions being observed, they will be found very satisfactory, though we urge, where space is ample, that Standard trees be planted.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard," or both.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT. Large, coloring when fully ripe to waxen yellow, with red blush; juicy, melting, high-flavored. The tree bears early and abundantly. May be grown either as dwarf or standard, but succeeds best as a standard. August and September. D. and S.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A superb, large, long, yellow Pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. August. D. and S.

COLUMBIA. A Bartlett-Seckle Seedling, combining valuable qualities of each. Of good size, handsome, high-colored and rich-flavored. The hardy, vigorous tree produces well. September and October. D. and S.

KOONCE. Of medium size, yellow, with carmine cheek; sweet and high-flavored. The vigorous tree resists blight, and has frequently borne heavy crops when the fruit of other pears was destroyed by frost. Handsome and highly recommended. July and August. D. and S.

WILDER. Small to medium; greenish yellow, with red cheek; handsome, sweet, delicious. July and August. D. and S.

Autumn Pears

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Among the largest of all our really good Pears. Greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh white, juicy, rich-flavored. It succeeds well as a standard, but grown as a dwarf is the most profitable and luscious of all market varieties. We recommend it also for the home garden. October and November. D. and S.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. This fine old Pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, hand-

Autumn Pears—*Continued*

some fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. September and October. D. and S.

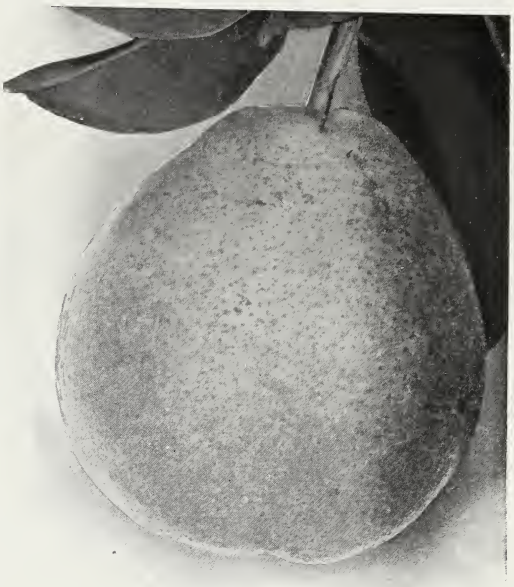
GARBER. One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer. The tree is hardy, bears young, and in heavy crops. Valuable as a market variety. September and October. S.

KIEFFER (Kieffer's Hybrid). Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Very vigorous and an early and great yielder. October and November. D. and S.

SECKEL. A native fruit of the highest excellence. Small; yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy, melting, with a delicious, rich, spicy flavor. Tree hardy, a regular and abundant bearer. August to October. D. and S.

SHELDON. Medium, roundish obovate; greenish yellow, covered with russet; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. Tree vigorous, erect, hardy and a good bearer. October. S.

VERMONT BEAUTY. A fine New England Pear. Medium, obovate, obtuse, pyriform; yellow, with a bright red cheek spotted with russet; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, rich and aromatic. Tree vigorous and prolific. October. D. and S.



Sheldon

Winter Pear

LAWRENCE. Unsurpassed as an early winter Pear. Medium, obovate, obtuse, pyriform; lemon-yellow, marked with russet; flesh whitish, melting, very juicy, sweet and aromatic. December. S.

Late Autumn and Early Winter Pears

CLAIRGEAU. The fine size and exceeding beauty of this Pear render it most valuable for market. The smooth yellow skin is shaded with orange and scarlet; the flesh is yellow, juicy, aromatic, and somewhat granular. The tree bears early and abundantly. October and November. D. and S.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. A large greenish Pear, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is high-flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. October to January. D. and S.

WORDEN-SECKEL. Medium, buttery, juicy and fine-grained, with the rich, spicy flavor of the Seckel. Tree a slow grower. October to December. S.

Years ago an orchard was only a side line to general farming. Now many men and companies are making fruit growing their chief source of revenue and the growers have found it possible to reap handsome profits where they follow up-to-date methods on the growing and care of stock and marketing of crops. Not only are farm people going into the fruit raising industry more strongly than ever before, but the business is proving an attractive field of investment for city people, who are purchasing a few acres to set out in fruits on a money making proposition.

LARGE MONTMORENCY

CHERRIES

Cherries are divided into two classes: Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are better suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to injury by bursting the bark, generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful dwarfs. Two-year-old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

Duke and Morello Cherries

Sour Cherries

BALDWIN. Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, slightly subacid, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

DYEHOUSE. Medium; bright red; flesh soft, tender, juicy, rather rich, with a sprightly subacid flavor. The tree is a good grower and very productive. Middle of June. Ripens a week before Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid and rich. Tree dwarf and slender. Valuable sort for nearby market. August.

MONTMORENCY, LARGE. Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored Cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. Late June.

MAY DUKE. An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, subacid;

Duke and Morello Cherries—*Continued*

rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens over a long period; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

RIGA. Large; dark red; quality excellent; notable for its great size, handsome color and fine flavor; flesh very solid; a remarkably good shipper. July.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Sweet Cherries

BLACK HEART (Black Ox Heart). A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in June.

BING. Very large, dark brown — almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. On the Pacific coast, where this variety originated, it is considered one of the most profitable sorts. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Perhaps the finest table Cherry in the entire list. Very large, heart-shaped; bright, glossy, purplish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of best quality. Middle of June.

CENTENNIAL. Fruit of immense size, beautiful amber shaded with red, with very fine yet tender flesh; sweet, rich, and luscious; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, but is much larger and more oblate in form. Tree an extra good, straight and handsome grower. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD. A rich and delicious large, light red Cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very popular. June.

LAMBERT. One of the largest of all; heart-shaped, dark purplish red, turning to almost jet-black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy, with sprightly flavor; seed very small for so large a fruit. Tree rugged, strong grower, hardy, enormous bearer. Late July.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. Largest size; pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, excellent flavor; vigorous, productive. July.

ROCKPORT. Large, light red and amber; half-tender, sweet and good. Ripens late June and early July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Heavily clustered fruit of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well flavored. July.

WINDSOR. Large; liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm; fine quality; hardy, very prolific; a valuable late variety. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich, high-flavored; vigorous, spreading, excellent bearer. July.

CHERRIES, CLASSIFIED

Early Sour Cherries

Baldwin, early Richmond, May Duke.

Late Sour Cherries

Dyehouse, English Morello, Montmorency, Riga.

Early Sweet Cherries

Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Rockport, Bigarreau.

Late Sweet Cherries

Bing, Centennial, Lambert, Napoleon Bigarreau, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Our stock is grown properly, especial care taken to develop a strong root system. An official certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment, insuring its freedom from injurious insects or fungus pests.

PLUMS

Cultivating Plum trees is becoming more and more a profitable employment. Long neglected they are now commencing to be planted in large quantities for market purposes. They are easy to grow, thrive with little care, do wonders with good care and are very valuable for eating fresh or for canning at home and as money makers when sold.

They can be planted anywhere but do best when planted on a strong clay soil, dry and well drained. Here they grow thriftily and with cultivation suffer least from "Curculio." There is little trouble in keeping the trees free from insects and disease, not nearly so much as with Apples.

After the blossoms have fallen, spread a sheet on the ground under the tree. Then jar the tree so as to shake down the stung fruit and insects and burn them. This should be done every day early in the morning for a week or more.

The trees can be planted much closer than Apples or Pears, yet in field culture it is not advisable to plant less than 18 feet apart. In a general way, Plums are commonly divided into three classes: American, European and Japanese.

Of these there are more of the European kind planted than any other, although in recent years the Japanese varieties have had a heavy sale, due mainly to their heavy bearing, good fruit and strong growth.

American Sorts

EMPIRE STATE. Originated in Cortland County, N. Y.; a most excellent and valuable native variety; immense size; dark purple, excellent flavor; tree a grand grower; unsurpassed for shipping qualities. October.

European Sorts

BEAUTY OF NAPLES. Medium size; yellow, striped with red; thin skin, very sweet. Hardy and productive. August.

BRADSHAW. Large; reddish purple, with blue bloom; sweet and juicy. Heavy bearer. August.

FELLEMBERG (French or Italian Prune). Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

GERMAN PRUNE. Very large, oval in shape; dark purple; sweet, pleasant; firm, green flesh. Vigorous and productive. September.

GRAND DUKE. As large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. *Entirely free from rot.* One of the best late plums for market.

GREEN GAGE. Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Should be top grafted to get good trees. September.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

European Sorts—*Continued*

LOMBARD. Medium size; dark red, with yellow, juicy flesh. Very prolific. September.

MONARCH. The largest size, even larger than Grand Duke; brilliant bluish purple. Free from rot and disease, and of extra good quality. One of the very best for home or market. Last of September.

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Medium size, grows in clusters; dark purple; flesh tender and delicious. Heavy bearer. September.

NIAGARA. Of extra large size and first rate flavor; color dark blue. Good bearer; not liable to rot. Ripens about August 1st. We regard it as one of the best new varieties.

REINE CLAUDE. Large; greenish yellow with a little red; flesh juicy, melting, sugary, rich, excellent flavor; vigorous; remarkably productive.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Large, dark blue; amber-colored, juicy flesh; hardy and productive. October.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Large; dark purple; extra fine, sweet flesh; very prolific. September.

YELLOW EGG. Large; golden yellow; firm, tender and fine-flavored flesh. Heavy bearer. August.

Japan Varieties of Plums

ABUNDANCE. Medium size; golden yellow, overlaid with red. Thin skin; tender, melting, very sweet. Very prolific. September.

BURBANK. Large, globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom. Extremely sweet, deep yellow flesh. Great bearer. August.

RED JUNE. Medium size; deep vermilion, with delicate bloom; light yellow flesh, slightly subacid. Wonderfully prolific. August.

SATSUMA. Large, globular; dark purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy, and of excellent quality. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Succeeds well at the North. August.

WICKSON. Large, deep maroon, with handsome bloom; flesh firm, tender and sweet. Prolific. October.

PLUMS, CLASSIFIED

August

Beauty of Naples, Bradshaw, Burbank, Niagara, Red June, Yellow Egg.

September

Abundance, Fellemberg, German Prune, Grand Duke, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Monarch, Moore's Arctic, Reine Claude, Satsuma, Shipper's Pride.

October

Shropshire Damson, Empire State, Wickson.

PLUM ORCHARDS

are very profitable. They come into early bearing, and give regular crops which sell at good prices. They are particularly to be recommended for high priced acreage and nearby suburban homes of a few acres, as the trees are clean, and are sure croppers.

PEACHES

Elberta

The Peach is unquestionably one of the most popular fruits for orchard culture, and when in perfection the most delicious for home use, and with proper culture is easily grown. The soil, climate and general conditions in our nurseries are ideal for Peach growing, combining all the elements for producing strong, healthy trees, without the aid of artificial or stimulating fertilizers; hence since the establishment of our business we have devoted much time and a large area to the raising of Peach trees for the needs of large orchardists, as well as small planters everywhere.

Peaches should be planted in Spring only; the trees grow late in Autumn, so that the sap is in full circulation until the season is too far advanced for transplanting. We, therefore, advise our patrons against planting them at any other season from the danger of their being injured by the cold Winter. We only offer the most distinct and desirable varieties.

Early Peaches

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Large, handsome, yellow fruit. Tree strong and vigorous and bears very young. July. Free.

GREENSBORO. Very large; yellow, suffused with bright red; flesh yellow, of excellent flavor. July.

HILEY. Seedling of Belle of Georgia. Fruit large, more highly colored than the Belle, which it resembles. As beautiful and as good as Mountain Rose and a week earlier; flesh white, sweet and delicious. Last of July.

MAYFLOWER. Large, handsome fruit, entirely covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. July. Semi-cling.

TRIUMPH. One of the finest yellow peaches; beautifully colored all over with red; flesh yellow and of very high quality. July.

Medium Early Peaches

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree rapid grower and very productive. August.

CAPTAIN EDE. A handsome, large yellow peach of excellent quality, hardy in bud and blossom. Early September.

CARMAN. Large; yellowish white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Early in August.

CHAMPION. One of the hardiest and most reliable varieties, originating in Illinois. Freestone; very large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and very productive. July.

CHINESE CLING. Large, white, shaded red, fine quality. A favorite variety in the South.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; very sweet. September. Free.

Medium Early Peaches—*Continued*

MISS LOLA is one of the best of all white flesh peaches. Has a thin skin, very juicy, tender, melting, sweet with a pleasant sprightliness. Stone semi-free to free.

ROCHESTER. A yellow freestone variety having the exceptional merits of being early, ripening about August 10th, extraordinary sweetness and early bearing. In other respects compares favorably with the best standard varieties and is rapidly attracting attention. The fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy, and of delicious flavor; keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree is strong growing and hardy, an annual and prolific cropper.

Late Peaches

BANNER. Tree a good grower, bears young, is very productive. Fruit large, deep yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, excellent quality, rich, firm. A profitable late market variety. Late September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. September. Free.

CROSBY. Large; golden yellow, splashed with red; yellow flesh, sweet and rich. September. Free.

ELBERTA. Very large; oval; yellow, with red cheek, yellow flesh of fine quality. The great commercial peach. September. Free.

FITZGERALD. Very large; yellow; suffused with red; deep yellow flesh, sweet and juicy. One of the hardiest. September. Free.

FOSTER. Similar to Crawford's Late and popular for marketing; large, roundish; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh very juicy; slightly subacid, rich and agreeable. Last of September.

Greensboro

GLOBE. Large, globular; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, very rich. October.

GOLD DROP. Large; golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow; juicy, rich and very good. September.

J. H. HALE. Probably no new Peach has ever been introduced claiming to be so much superior in all ways. It averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta, ripens about five days earlier and is much superior in flavor. Color a beautiful golden-yellow, with deep carmine blush. It has been tested and largely planted in many sections of the country.

HEATH CLING. The most satisfactory clingstone Peach known to orchardists. Very large, oblong with suture; creamy white, with a faint blush; flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, melting, with a rich and luscious flavor. October.

IRON MOUNTAIN. One of the largest and very best; the greatest Peach grown; white, with handsome red cheek; sweet, delicious white flesh. September. Free.

KRUMMEL. Ripens September 10th to 25th. Skin yellow, overlaid with crimson blush. Freestone. The fruit is nearly round, quite large. Flesh is fine grained and has a delicious flavor. Krummel grows well in the Northern and Southern sections.

LEMON CLING. Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek; hardy and productive. September.

NEW PROLIFIC. Large yellow; ripens just after Crawford Early. Fine quality and a good shipper.

SALWAY. Large, roundish, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; the deep yellow, juicy flesh is melting, rich and sweet. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen. October.

STUMP THE WORLD. A beautiful red-and-white Peach of good size and flavor. Very productive. Late September.

WHEATLAND. Large, roundish; golden yellow, with crimson blush; juicy, sweet, firm-fleshed, shipping well. Tree strong and healthy. Ripens between the two Crawfords.

WINNER. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta; otherwise the same, or a trifle better quality.

Late Peaches—*Continued*

WILMA. The fruit is large as Elberta (its parent), not quite so elongated; color very much better and ripens about ten days later. Its more attractive color outsells Elberta when side-by-side on the market. Wilma is being largely planted in the great Peach belt of Northwestern Ohio.

WONDERFUL. Very large; yellow, suffused with carmine-yellow; rich, high-flavored flesh. September.

PEACHES, CLASSIFIED

Early Peaches

Admiral Dewey, Greensboro, Hiley, Mayflower, Triumph.

Medium Early Peaches

Belle of Georgia, Captain Ede, Carman, Champion, Chinese Cling, Crawford's Early, Miss Lola, Rochester.

Late Peaches

Banner, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Elberta, Fitzgerald, Foster, Globe Gold Drop, J. H. Hale, Heath Cling, Iron Mountain, Krummel, Lemon Cling, New Prolific, Salway, Stump the World, Wheatland, Winner.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

ALEXANDER. An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

J. L. BUDD. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

MOORPARK. Probably the most popular old Apricot known. Freestone. Large, roundish; deep orange color; flesh bright orange, firm, juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. Makes a compact tree. First of August.

PEACH. An old French variety, and one of the finest of the list. Very large, roundish, somewhat flattened; yellow to deep orange; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. Last of July to first of August.

ST. AMBROISE. One of the largest and finest Apricots.

NECTARINES

This is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit, much resembling the Peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to attacks of Curculio, and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the Plum in perfection. They are budded on the Peach stock and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

BOSTON. Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and of a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.

EARLY VIOLET. Rather large, roundish; pale yellowish green, nearly covered with red; flesh whitish, rich, juicy, melting and delicious. Last of August.

RED ROMAN. A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large, roundish; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

We invite your correspondence whenever you require information regarding selection of varieties for orchards or home gardens.

QUINCES

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two to three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

Useful in flavoring and cooking, in canning and preserving, with the finest taste of any fruit that grows in any climate. Quinces never should be absent from farm homes. Markets never have enough of them. Prices are quoted for dozens, rather than for bushels or barrels, because the available supply usually is limited to dozens. Plant some Quinces and take good care of your trees.

BOURGEAT. *New.* The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

CHAMPION. A large, late-ripening sort, that produces good and constant crops. One of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Pear-shaped, with smooth, bright orange skin; tender, delicious and fragrant.

ORANGE. Very large; round, with bright golden yellow skin; fine flavor, tender and sweet.

REA'S. *Rea's Mammoth.* We consider this the best of all quinces. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower and very productive.

Rea's Mammoth

NATIVE GRAPES

Under the head of Native Grapes we come to a class of fruit so well known and so extensively grown that it is needless to take much space for description.

We hardly know of a spot that cannot grow some of the many varieties we offer, early enough for the shortest summers, beautiful in color, fine in quality and flavor, and easy of cultivation. It seems impossible that anyone should fail to enjoy the benefits derived from the planting of the Grape.

All our Grape-vines are strong, vigorous, well-rooted plants, two years old, and are true to name.

AGAWAM. Dark red; large bunch; tender, juicy and highly flavored.

BRIGHTON. Deep red; skin tender, juicy, melting and sugary.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Black; large cluster; tender and juicy with delicate perfume.

CATAWBA. An excellent table and wine Grape with large, round berries, rather loosely set on clusters of good size; when fully ripe they are a dark copper-color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season.

CONCORD. One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

DELAWARE. Bunch small, compact; berry small, round, translucent light red, very sweet and aromatic. An early and abundant bearer. Vine hardy.

EATON. A seedling of the Concord, but larger and more showy. Bunch very large, shouldered; berry very large, round, purplish with blue bloom, juicy, tender, vinous and very pleasant.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. *Winchell.* The earliest of the White Grapes, and also one of the most valuable, combining hardiness, fruitfulness, good size and excellent quality. Both berry and cluster are of good size; the flavor is as fine as that of any Grape in cultivation. Its earliness ensures its ripening, even in the worst of seasons.

HARTFORD. Bunches large, compact; berries large, round, covered with bloom; hardy, productive; ripens early. Black.

ISABELLA. Is of a deep black with thick bloom; flavor good; well adapted to growing on arbors, porches and trellises.

Native Grapes—*Continued*

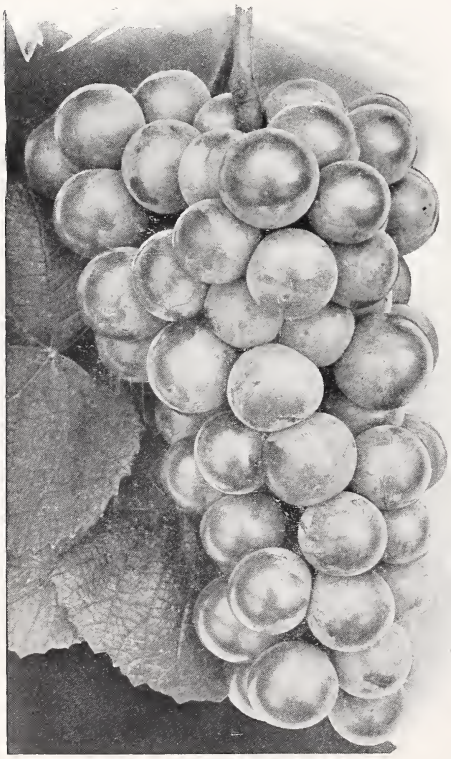
LINDLEY. Of fine color and quality, with bunches and berries of medium size, borne in good crops on a vigorous, healthy vine. One of the best red Grapes. Ripens with Concord and keeps as well.

MERRIMAC. Bunch large, short and broad, compact; berries large, round, with slight bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, high flavored; ripens early; very handsome and valuable. Black.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. A cross between Concord and Iona. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord, very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact, berry about the size of Concord, flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center, and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Ripens about with Delaware. Very productive.

NIAGARA. The vine is a strong grower and very hardy. Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp; melting and sweet to center; ripens before Concord.

Niagara



Brighton

MOORE'S EARLY. Bunch large, berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy; has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

POCKLINGTON. Clusters and berries large, light golden yellow when fully ripe; sweet and tender, with little pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy; bears well in favorable seasons and locations. Ripens after Concord.

SALEM. Bunches and berries large, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, with slight pulp, of the very best quality; vine vigorous and fruitful. Ripens with Concord.

WILDER. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; flesh tender, sweet, sprightly; quality best; vine vigorous, hardy, productive; ripens with Concord; good keeper. Black.

WORDEN. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large; ripens a few days earlier than the Concord; flavor excellent. Black.

ASPARAGUS

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deep, and incorporated with a heavy coat of manure. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least three to four inches deep. The bed should be covered on the approach of winter with good stable manure, and forked over lightly in the spring.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it while others are at a drag.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Much superior in size and quality to any other; remarkably tender and fine flavored.

RHUBARB

This should be grown in ground prepared as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. This is, without doubt, the best variety in cultivation. Stalks long and heavy, without being in the least stringy or tough, with a mild subacid flavor.

VICTORIA. Tender, delicious and of extra-fine quality.

CURRANTS

The value of currants needs no rehearsing. We seldom see them missing from the well-kept garden. Everyone knows their value as a household necessity; nothing makes such jelly, with, perhaps, the one exception, the crab, and even that must give away to the bright color produced by the Currant.

Where half-a-dozen currant bushes were once the extent of cultivation, we see now acres utilized to supply the demand of our cities. No one can afford to leave this well tried fruit out of their list for a complete collection.

CHERRY. *La Versaillaise.* Valued mainly on account of its size. Bunch rather short; berries very large, deep red, quite acid. Shoots stout, erect and vigorous.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Bunch long; berry large, rich red, subacid and fine-flavored. Strong grower and exceedingly productive. Very valuable.

NORTH STAR. Bunch very long, berry large, deep red, of excellent quality.

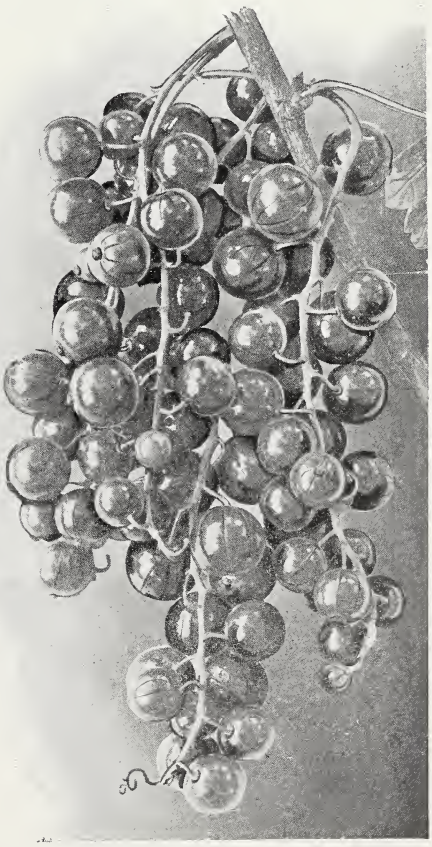
PERFECTION. This is a cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape. Color red; as large or larger than Fay's and clusters average larger. Prolific.

RED CROSS. A fine red currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive.

WHITE GRAPE. Bunch moderately long; berry very large, yellowish, sweet and excellent. The best white Currant grown. Very productive.

WILDER. Red, with large, fine-flavored fruit of a bright, attractive color, even when over-ripe. Few varieties equal it in productiveness and long-keeping.

The list we offer is carefully selected. We aim to grow only the best of each species, and have eliminated as far as possible, undesirable kinds, for we wish our patrons to feel that they can be sure of obtaining varieties of proven merit.



Fay's Prolific

RASPBERRIES

Of all small fruits we suppose the Raspberry will rank first from a commercial standpoint, owing to large yield, and also in satisfying a want of the public early in the season. Again, they are so easily grown, making it a pleasure for the benefits received in simply planting a few in our city lots to supply the household table. The Raspberry, both black and red, has become a necessity with the American people, more than half the pleasure being to grow them ourselves. There is no long waiting for fruit of the finest, sure growers, and we must have them.

COLUMBIAN. Very large; dark red, almost purple; rich, juicy and delicious. Wonderfully prolific and a good shipper; very vigorous, requiring more room than other varieties.

CUMBERLAND. A mid-season Blackcap. Fruit of the largest size and loads its canes with handsome fruit of the best quality. One of the best market berries.

CUTHBERT. *Queen of the Market.* Cane tall and vigorous; berries large, conical, rich crimson and very handsome; best quality, and carries well; very productive. Season medium to late.

GAULT. A valuable market variety; a perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of fine large berries at time of Gregg, produces more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower, extremely hardy. Berries large and firm, beautiful black; fine, rich flavor.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large; beautiful translucent yellow color, and exceptionally firm. Very productive. Season same as Cuthbert.

GREGG. One of the largest Blackcaps, and a popular market variety; very prolific; season medium.

HERBERT. This is known as the Iron Clad Variety. It is a new red berry which originated in Canada and out-classes all others in hardiness. It has splendid qualities. The fruit is large, bright to deep red. It is a very strong grower and very productive. It will pay enormous profits to the grower. It is one of the best market varieties that can be grown. Highly recommended by the Government Experiment Station at Ottawa, Can.

HONEYSWEET (Black Raspberry). Wherever it goes it is a winner. It is hardy; productive; berries black and shining, firm and sweet. It has been called "the most delicious black raspberry."

KANSAS. One of the best of the early ripening Blackcaps; the berries are large and showy; hardy.

LOUDON. A wonder in productiveness. Berry of bright color, firm and of largest size. Pronounced by high authorities to be the best Red Raspberry in existence.

MARLBORO. A variety from Ulster county, N. Y. Canes very strong, healthy and vigorous; berries large, bright red color, good quality and a good shipper; early.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER. Black, a strong grower; fruit large, and holds out well to the last picking; juicy, and high flavored.

OHIO. Very hardy, vigorous; enormous bearer; flavor superior; good shipper, long keeper; one of the best for evaporating. Black.

Columbian

ST. REGIS. The berries are of a bright crimson, of large size and of surpassing quality—rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper it is unexcelled.

St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it planted in early April give ripe berries on June 20th of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission, until the middle of October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored to the very last.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility, that it is being cultivated very extensively for both home and market use.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

CARRIE. Fruit smooth, oval in shape; when thoroughly ripe is of a deep maroon color; is pleasant sub-acid, tender skin, fine grained, meaty and of excellent flavor. Free from mildew.

DOWNING. Medium size; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; vigorous and prolific; very profitable for market.

HOUGHTON. A hardy native kind, bearing annually enormous crops of fine fruit, and free from mildew; a very vigorous grower. It is also known as the American Seedling.

PEARL. Originated in Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all of the Experimental Stations in the United States, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper; strong grower; greenish white.

SMITH'S IMPROVED. One of the largest; oval, light green, vigorous, healthy, hardy, sweet and excellent.

Downing

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded.

BLOWERS. A New York berry which originated in the grape district. Has proved to be one of the most profitable grown, as the vines are hardy and bear heavily and regularly; the berries are large, jet-black and firm. Fine shipper.

Blowers

EARLY HARVEST. One of the earliest; medium size; symmetrical; exceedingly prolific.

ERIE. Extra-large berry of fine quality; hardy and productive; very early; good shipper.

ELDORADO. Large, jet-black, melting, sweet and delicious, without a hard core.

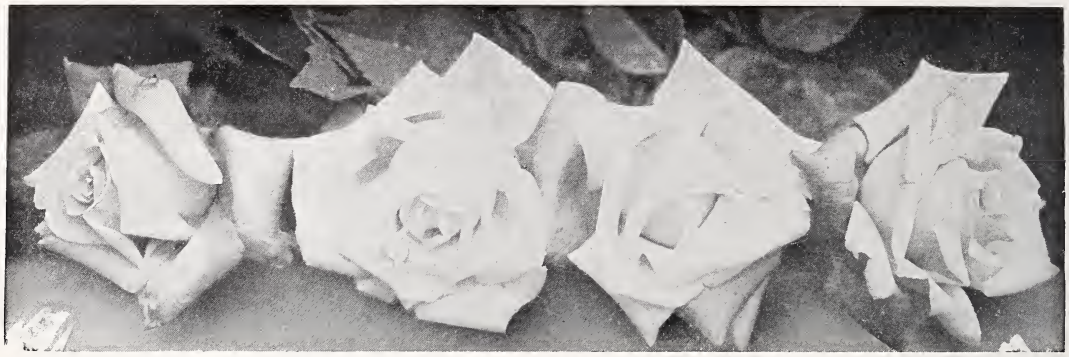
LUCRETIA. *Dewberry.* Best of its class. A low trailing form, with large, handsome sweet and luscious fruit. Hardy and productive.

RATHBUN. Very large, juicy, sweet and delicious. Hardy, vigorous and a very heavy cropper.

SNYDER. Medium size, no hard core, and of excellent quality. Hardy, and a vigorous grower.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm and less acid than any Blackberry we have seen; plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soil; hardy and almost free from thorns.

WILSON'S EARLY. Large, very early, sweet and luscious, one of the best for market purposes.



ROSES

Nothing that we can say will add to the popularity of the Rose, the most prized of all flowers. Those whose taste tends towards the beauties of nature cannot help classing the Rose at the head of the ornamentals. Nearly all make an effort to have an abundance of them in season, yet many fail simply because they plant inferior hot house grown bushes, which are sold so cheap throughout the country. Our Roses cost more than such stock, yet where they have been given a thorough test they have yielded far more for the money. Our H. P. and Climbing Rose Bushes are ready to set in open air as soon as received, being hardy, vigorous two-year-old stock; all having bloomed once before sending out. Results largely depend on the care given them when transplanted; if a little extra care is taken it will bring large interest. Different varieties have different habits of growth, the same as other plants. When stock is received this must be taken into consideration. Some are tall and slender, others grow low and bushy, while some make a scraggling and irregular growth.

Below we give an assortment of the best only, having tested them in our grounds for years. The selection is sufficient for those wishing an extensive assortment, and although there are hundreds of varieties, only a professional could distinguish any difference between those we list and other named sorts offered in many catalogues of nurserymen and seedsmen.

Hybrid Tea Roses

This class includes some of the finest varieties in the whole catalogue, being seedlings from Teas and partaking more or less of the Hybrid Perpetuals, with which they have been hybridized. They are very free flowering, fragrant and beautiful.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. Flesh marked with carmine, reflecting yellow from base of petals. Large, full flower of striking beauty; very free flowering. This rose, which we seem to have overlooked before, has all the indications of a fine out-door variety.

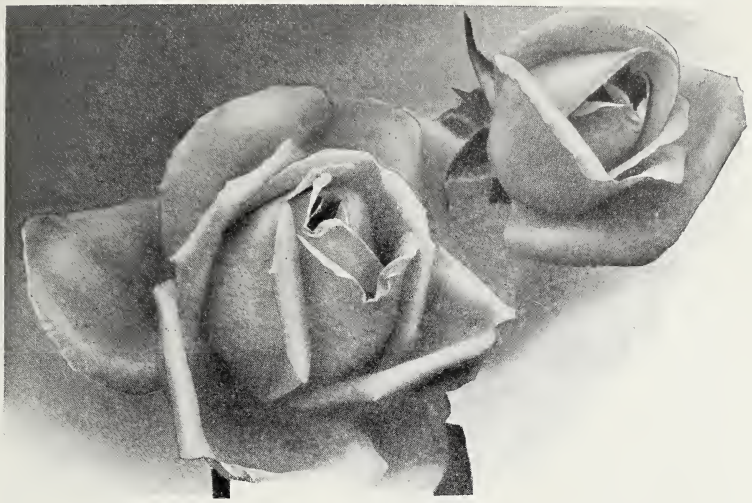
BESSIE BROWN. Creamy white; very large, perfectly formed flowers of great substance, pointed, semi-globular shape. Very free blooming and sweetly scented. A Gold Medal Rose, richly deserved.

BETTY. Very large, pointed bud opening quickly to a semi-full flower, in color described by the originators as a ruddy gold and coppery rose overspread with golden yellow. Best in autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red lined with bright red thorns.

BRITTISH QUEEN. Purest white on opening, after disappearance of an occasional slight flush in the bud. Type of flower between White Maman Cochet and Frau Karl

Frau Karl Druschki

Hybrid Tea Roses—*Continued*



Mad. Caroline Testout

Druschki, with Tea rose form and refinement of finish; petals massive, with an exquisite reflex producing a globular and yet pointed form. Stiff, slender stems; free and fragrant. An all around rose, valuable alike for exhibiting, massing, bedding, decorating and forcing.

CAROLINE TESTOUT. Hardy; color satiny rose, deepening to clear red; buds and flowers large and finely formed.

COLUMBIA. Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing and enduring color, resembling a perfect Shawyer rather than the other parent, Ophelia. A large rose with long, stiff stems, nearly thornless, absolutely free from mildew and an easy doer.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Intense saffron-yellow, stained with rich crimson.

ETOILLE DE FRANCE. Velvety crimson, on stiff erect stems, cupped form; continuous and free flowering; very fragrant.

GENERAL McARTHUR. Fiery red, magnificent color, and one of the very freest bloomers; possesses the richest fragrance. It is healthy, vigorous and not subject to mildew.

HADLEY. Deep, rich, velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Well formed buds and large double flowers on rapid growing, long and stiff stems, prolific during all seasons with a fragrance excelled only by American Beauty.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. A Hybrid Tea called the Giant Pink from Holland. Of distinctive merit, being an extremely strong grower, one of the strongest of the Hybrid class, blooming as it does with the greatest freedom, the buds carried on long, stiff, erect stems, of the very largest size imaginable to obtain in a Rose bloom and still retain its perfect formation. Very fragrant. Color clear imperial pink on the order of the La France. This Rose has produced a sensation wherever grown.

JULIET Outside of petals old gold, interior rich, rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. The effect in the expanding bud stage is indeed striking; the edges and tips of petals roll back slightly and show an intense contrast of bright cherry red against the buff shade. Flowers are rather large, very double, fairly fragrant and borne in moderate quantity. Bush is handsome, growing vigorously and erect, with very dark green, glossy foliage. Exceedingly thorny.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Hardy; creamy white; very large and full flowers; long pointed buds; fragrant; continuous bloomer.

KILLARNEY. Hardy; sparkling shell-pink, deep and brilliant; flowers large, delightfully fragrant, with fine petals. Bush strong and upright, with beautiful foliage; free-blooming. One of the very best of the many splendid Irish Roses.

Killarney

Hybrid Tea Roses—*Continued*

LADY BATTERSEA. A variety of great distinctness of character. The growth is vigorous, the shoots long, with fine green leaves, each shoot bearing a flower thrown well above the foliage. The buds are long, oval and pointed, and of a beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade. The flowers are of moderate size and almost full, with the petals held so well together as to retain their form for a long time. When first open the blooms are light rosy-crimson, still keeping the orange tint of the bud, brilliant in the extreme.

LADY HILLINGDON. Deep apricot yellow. The color is solid without any shading and absolutely unique. It can be told at a glance from any other rose known. A wonderful thing about it is that even after the flower is cut the color will deepen. It never fades. The new wood and long stems are deep violet, making a contrast with the flower that has to be seen to be appreciated. Growth is strong and vigorous. Foliage at first dark violet, becoming a very deep green with slight violet hue. Flowers are large and loose, with long pointed buds and remarkably long petals. The finest yellow rose to date.

LAURENT CARLE. One of the newest of Hybrid Tea Roses and a beauty, with extra large, handsomely formed, rich velvety carmine buds and flowers. It is a phenomenally strong and robust grower, hardy in every locality and continually in bloom.

LOS ANGELES. The following is the originator's description: "A rose which, through its own instrinsic worth and beauty will eventually find its way into the gardens of rose lovers throughout the world. The color is absolutely new in roses. Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Buds long and pointed, expanding to a flower of mammoth proportions. Beautiful from the opening bud until the last petal drops. A rose which will furnish you, from plants grown in your own garden better flowers than can be produced from the finest under-glass-grown stock."

LYON ROSE. Flowers of large size, moderately full, globular in form, of a superb shrimp-pink color, and fragrant; the buds are large, long and coral red; novel and entirely distinct.

MRS. AARON WARD. A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth; the young foliage is unusually attractive, a rich bronzy-green color, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full, double; are equally attractive when full blown as in the bud state; in color a distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter towards the edges; in fact under certain atmospheric conditions, the entire flower will sometimes come a yellow-tinted white, but it is beautiful under all color variations.

MADAM BUTTERFLY. The buds, before opening have an unique beauty of their own, showing Indian-red and old gold between the bright green sepals. All the color tints are greatly intensified, and it never looks faded. With good culture it takes on remarkable size and exquisite form.

MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOTT. A coral red shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red, or bronze and geranium red. This rose has wonderfully beautiful coloring. A quite hardy, vigorous, well-branched and thorny shrub with burnished bronze-green foliage. Of Mad. Caroline Testout parentage.

MOLLIE S. CRAWFORD. The flowers on first opening are creamy white, becoming purer as they expand. They are large, full, double and delightfully fragrant; produced freely and last a long time in good condition.

MY MARYLAND. Bright pink; fragrant and free blooming; growth strong. A splendid rose.

OLD GOLD. In bud form this rose appeals to everyone on account of its wonderful color, which is entirely distinct from and not found in any other rose, a vivid orange red, with coppery red and apricot shadings, and which is further set off by the healthy, glossy, bronze-green foliage; delightfully fragrant; a vigorous grower and very free flowering.

The Lyon

Hybrid Tea Roses—*Continued*

OPHELIA. Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect.

PINK MAMAN COCHET. The Queen of all Pink Garden Roses. The buds are large, full and firm, elegantly pointed, showing depth and richness as they expand. The superb flowers open perfectly double, are extra large and of splendid substance. Hardy in every section of the country; clear, rich pink changing to silvery rose.

PRINCE BULGARIA. Silvery-flesh, very delicately shaded with salmon; long buds opening to full cup-formed flowers.

RADIANCE. A brilliant rosy-carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower.

RHEA REID. "As large as American Beauty, as double as La France and as red as Richmond," is the enthusiastic way the originator describes this beautiful new Hybrid Tea Bush Rose. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth and throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming. As an all-around garden bush Rose it has no superior.

RICHMOND. The most gorgeous Rose we have ever seen,—no other variety can compare with it. In form and fragrance of flower it is simply superb. Wonderfully free blooming; its immense, fragrant, scarlet-crimson flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, making it a rival of American Beauty, and even more dazzling in appearance. Richmond is a Rose which attained wonderful popularity in a marvelously short time, and is considered the standard deep crimson Rose in the florists' shops, selling at all times for high prices. In the garden its flowers are as fine as those found in the green-house. Perfectly hardy.

SOUV. PRESIDENT CARNOT. A strong, clean, healthy grower, with handsome, bronze-green foliage and large, elegant buds. The flower is of fine size and shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals. Color delicate rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center. A very profuse bloomer.

SUNBURST. A magnificent giant yellow forcing Rose, also well adapted for outdoor growing, being a vigorous and healthy Rose. Buds long and pointed, borne singly on long, stout stems, opening full and double. An excellent cut flower variety, having excellent keeping qualities. A very vigorous grower, of fine reddish bronze foliage. The color is superb orange copper or golden orange with a deep orange center.

WHITE KILLARNEY. An offspring of the pink of Killarney and is one of the most exquisite white Roses grown. The long, full buds are handsome in shape and the full-open flower most refined and beautiful in form and texture.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A most magnificent snow-white Rose, with sometimes a faint tinge of pale blush. It has the same freedom of bloom as the Pink Cochet, the same magnificent form of bud and flowers, and the same hardiness,—standing at the very head of all the Roses as the best white kind for open-ground culture. Vigorous as an oak and hardy everywhere.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

There can be no question as to the superior value of this group of hardy Roses. They include all the requisites of perfection except the one quality of being everblooming, and even in this they are not entirely deficient, as some varieties flower occasionally during the autumn months. The numerous kinds, especially of recent introduction, embrace some of the greatest acquisitions to the flower garden, being of the largest size, rich in color, and of delightful fragrance. A strong soil is absolutely necessary to grow them to perfection, and frequent applications of liquid manure early in the season will prove highly beneficial.

ALFRED COLOMB. Hardy; brilliant crimson flowers, very large; full form, extremely fragrant; free bloomer.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Hardy; rich pink, shaded and veined; very fragrant; chiefly valued for cut-flower purposes, but of increasing popularity as a garden Rose.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Hardy; rich crimson, notably handsome, large and fragrant flowers.

BEN CANT. Hardy; deep rose, silvery center, flowers double and large; foliage healthy, strong stems.

BLACK PRINCE. Deep velvet crimson; large; moderately full. A splendid Rose. One of the darkest.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. Bright scarlet, very vivid in Summer and glowing in Autumn. Large, full and bold, the outer petals finely reflexed, while the center petals stand up well, making the flower of striking beauty.

CLIO. Hardy; flesh color, shaded with rosy pink; flowers large; fine form; free bloomer; strong grower; superior foliage.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. Hardy; white, slightly tinged with rose; free-blooming; medium size, dainty and pleasing.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. Hardy; brilliant rose pink; extra large, double and full; continuous and free bloomer.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Rich, brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon;

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—*Continued*

large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. A vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses.

FISHER HOLMES. Rich and glowing crimson; finely imbricated flowers; moderately full and large.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Hardy; known also as White American Beauty and Snow Queen. Flowers large and full, of splendid form; petals long, broad and saucer-shaped. The flower shows no tinge of yellow or other shades. Buds egg-shaped, long and pointed.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Hardy; favorite red Rose, widely used for bedding and forcing purposes, and very fine for garden culture. Color brilliant and glowing; flowers fragrant; not full, but large and very attractive.

GEORGE AHRENDS. Bright red-carmine to delicate rose; extremely large, full and deliciously scented, very floriferous. Long, stiff stems, highly recommended for pot forcing.

GEORGE DICKSON. Velvety black-crimson, reverse veined deep crimson-maroon; shapely, smooth petals of excellent texture, symetrically arranged to perfect form and lasting in color and freshness, with rich tea-rose perfume; thick, leathery, beech-green, cordate foliage; vigorous growth and strong constitution.

Ulrich Brunner

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with.

HUGH DICKSON. Brilliant crimson, tinted scarlet. A thoroughly fine rose. Has large finely formed, fragrant flowers; blooms well and is healthy and vigorous.

J. B. CLARK. Hardy; deep scarlet; shaded dark crimson; wonderfully strong and upright grower; heavy dark green foliage; flowers very large, full and double; very fragrant.

JOHN HOPPER. Hardy; rose-pink, fresh and bright; large, full and handsome flowers; very free-blooming.

JOHN KEYNES. Hardy; bright red, shaded with deep maroon; large and fragrant; foliage luxuriant and vigorous habit of growth; flowers double and globular.

LA FRANCE. Silvery pink; very large, fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose.

Margaret Dickson

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—*Continued*

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Hardy; vivid crimson, beautifully shaded; large, full and very distinct.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. Hardy; light, silvery-pink; cup-shaped; very large, slightly fragrant; free-blooming.

MADAM PLANTIER. Hardy; beautiful white; very double; fine bush form; profuse bloomer in June.

MAGNA CHARTA. Hardy; dark pink; very broad; large and full; fine in the early part of the season.

MARGARET DICKSON. Hardy; white, without shade; petals large, well-shaped; buds globular and handsome; fine foliage; free bloomer.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Hardy; cherry-red, bright hues; flowers of good size, perfectly double; very fragrant. There are few more beautiful Roses and seldom do we find a variety of greater all-around usefulness.

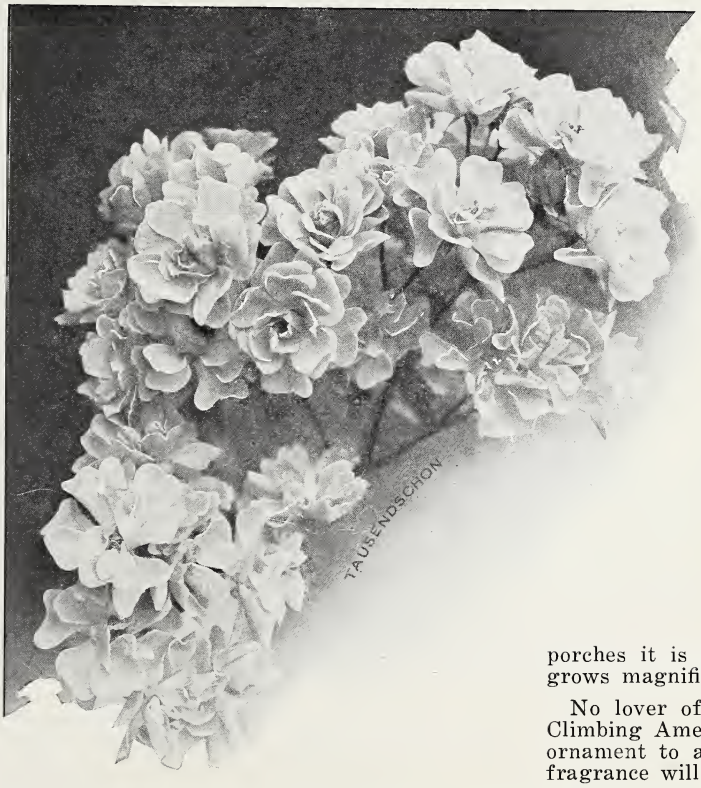
MRS. JOHN LAING. Hardy; clear pink, exquisitely shaded; buds long and pointed; large flowers; full and double; profuse bloomer, exceedingly sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. Hardy; cerise-red, bright and fresh; green glossy foliage; perhaps the greatest Rose in cultivation; blooms freely from June to October.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Hardy; deep crimson, almost black; large, full, handsome; distinctly pleasing.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Hardy; cherry-crimson; very fragrant and striking; of beautiful form; flowers superb; blush vigorous; continuous bloomer.

CLIMBING ROSES



These are the Roses that will add so much to the beauty of your home; especially for porch or trellis, or for covering an arbor or archway.

Your success and satisfaction will depend mainly upon two things: get kinds suited to the conditions of your place and climate, and then give them plenty of good, rich soil deeply mellowed.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. This wonderful new Rose is called the CLIMBING American Beauty on account of its hardiness and unusually strong-growing qualities, and also to distinguish it from the old American Beauty. It should not be classed among the old-fashioned climbers or the rambler type of roses, as it is distinct from them. Although the Climbing American Beauty can be trained successfully to trellises and porches it is unequaled as a pillar rose and grows magnificently in bush form.

No lover of roses should fail to plant the Climbing American Beauty, as it is a worthy ornament to any garden, and its beauty and fragrance will prove a lasting pleasure.

The roses grow on single stems, measure three to four inches in diameter, and have the same exquisite fragrance as the old American Beauty, thus making the Climbing American Beauty a high-class Rose.

One plant of this new Rose will produce twenty times as many blooms in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Over nine hundred blossoms and buds have been counted on one four-year-old bush.

Climbing Roses—*Continued*

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. A magnificent new variety. The flowers are medium in size and are a pleasing saffron-yellow, shading to delightful golden yellow in the center. The large clusters of bloom are borne in great profusion.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage. Grows thick, vigorous canes and broad, dark green leaflets, tough, shining and insect-proof. A new and valuable climber originated by the U. S. Government of Plant Introduction.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Hardy; almost white, pale blush shading; very double; flowers in clusters. An old-time favorite still as good as ever.

DR. VAN FLEET. A Rose which on account of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, has become a great favorite. The long, pointed buds are of a rich flesh-pink on stems 12 to 18 inches long; splendid for cutting.

HIAWATHA. Single, deep intense crimson shade; petals shading pure white at the base. Foliage light glossy green.

LADY GAY. Hardy; delicate pink, fading to softer tones; flowers in large, loose clusters; unsurpassed for climbing purposes. It offers a pleasing combination of cherry-pink buds and deep green foliage.

MARY WASHINGTON. This is one of the hardiest of the ever-blooming climbers. It is a remarkably free bloomer, producing flowers in large clusters. It blooms profusely when very small. Flowers medium size, pure white and very fragrant.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIE. Hardy; rosy red, large and compact flowers, blooms in clusters. Few climbers really surpass it in good qualities.

TAUSENDSCHON. *Thousand Beauties.* Hardy. Colors run from delicate rose through intermediate shades of carmine; with white, yellow and other shades and tints showing. The variations in color give it its name. Blooms profusely through June and July, in large clusters, flowers of splendid size and quite double.

Rambler Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Hardy; famous everywhere; most effective when grown on pillars or trellises. Foliage large and glossy; vigorous grower; panicles of bloom large and perfect for weeks.

WHITE RAMBLER. Hardy; pure white, resembling Crimson Rambler very much in foliage and habit.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Most hardy of its class; rampant grower; flowers of medium size, borne in immense clusters; very sweet-scented.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Hardy; clear shell-pink; full and double; petals crinkled; flowers borne in clusters; foliage almost evergreen.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. The flowers are of a brilliant, glistening white and are borne in great trusses, completely covering the plant, until it resembles a snowdrift.

EXCELSA. *The Red Dorothy Perkins.* The color is an intense clear crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers are large and double, produced thirty to forty on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright blossoms.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. This new type of Rambler has jumped into greater popularity than any rose introduced of late years. A most rampant climber, bears enormous clusters of brilliant crimson flowers presenting a vivid crimson mass of beauty when in full bloom, absolutely hardy everywhere, and retaining the bright green of its foliage all summer. (This variety is known as the Everblooming Crimson Rambler.)

PHILADELPHIA. Splendid flowers 2½ inches across and perfectly double, borne in grand clusters, completely covering the whole bush. Color pure, deep, rich crimson, far brighter and more intense than the Crimson Rambler. The PHILADELPHIA holds its bright, dazzling color a long while, which adds greatly to its value.

Moss Roses

These are admired for the beautiful mossy covering of the buds. They are strong and vigorous, perfectly hardy and fine for outdoor culture.

BLANCH ROBERT. Pure white; perfectly formed; large and full.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink; buds surrounded with a crest; very fragrant.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. Pale rose; blooms in clusters, very double and fine.

SALET. Light rose; blooms in late autumn. Large and full.

WILLIAM LOBB. Violet red; fair grower and desirable.

Japanese Roses

The beautiful rich green, wrinkled foliage alone would make these Roses popular for all ornamental plantings that require shrubbery about 5 feet in height; but in addition, there are brilliant single red or white flowers that come in May and continue intermittently all summer. These ripen into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels of much ornamental value.

RUGOSA ALBA. Hardy; white; flowers large and double; foliage a mass of luxuriant green; flowers replaced by glossy yellow berries.

Climbing Roses—*Continued*

RUGOSA RUBRA. Hardy; crimson, otherwise same as Alba. The popular Rose for hedging purposes, and valuable for the hardy border or shrubberies.

CONRAD F. MEYER. Pure, silvery-pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family in beauty of color and fullness of form; fragrant and hardy; will not mildew nor black-spot; handsome in foliage and valuable as an ornamental shrub.

Trailing Rose

ROSA WICHURIANA. Hardy; pure white; single, flowers in clusters after the June Roses are gone and produces through the season. A low trailing species, forming a dense mat of dark green foliage.

Miscellaneous Roses

BABY RAMBLER. Yellow, Pink, Crimson and White. These splendid Roses will bloom almost every day in the year, but they grow only 20 inches high. They are unexcelled for single specimens, dwarf hedges and bedding. Colors are distinct; flowers produced in the greatest profusion, plants hardy and not subject to insects.

HARRISON. Hardy; beautiful deep yellow. One of the finest of its color. An old-fashioned Rose which retains all its popularity.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer; the finest hardy yellow rose.

SOLEIL D'OR. Hardy; orange-yellow, blended with reddish gold and pink. Hardy everywhere; plants strong and robust; flowers large and globular.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The permanent value and beauty of Deciduous Shrubs was never better understood and appreciated than at the present time. The charm and grace they lend to the home grounds is invaluable, and, if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April, when the Forsythia displays its brilliant golden flowers to welcome the returning birds, to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest to bloom. In our descriptions we endeavor to indicate the height of the bush at maturity, the time of its blooming, in this latitude, and the color of its flowers. Attached to each description is the size we consider best for transplanting.

Almond Flowering
Amygdalus

Handsome, dwarf bushes, seldom over 5 feet high, bearing in May immense masses of dainty, very double flowers, clothing the slender, upright stems before the leaves appear. In two colors—pink and white. 2 to 3 feet.

Althea
Rose of Sharon, or Hibiscus

One of the best-known shrubs, with handsome plain and variegated foliage and bearing large single or double flowers in August and September when the shrubbery border is apt to be bare of other flowers. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, and is noted for its extreme hardiness and ability to thrive and bloom under all conditions. We can supply it with either single or double flowers in shades of white with red centers, blue, purple or red. 2 to 3 feet.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Double Flowering Almond

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. In all respects like the former, except that the foliage is beautifully marked and edged with light yellow and its double flowers are purple. 2 to 3 feet.

TREE FORMED. These make splendid individual specimens for the lawn, and with very little pruning may be grown in almost any desired form, such as pyramid, globe, etc.

The Everblooming Butterfly Bush

(*Buddleya Variabilis Magnifica*)

It was a matter of some thought before this highly desirable plant was finally christened with the common English name by which it goes. Several years ago there were imported from Europe some plant novelties and this one was among them. We observed it carefully for a season and were charmed with its beauty, ease of culture and free flowering habit. The name BUTTERFLY BUSH was applied to it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. Particularly we notice that it is not alone the common little yellow species of butterfly, but also the large gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about it as though vying with it in brilliancy of color. This shrub from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which the first year often attains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will sometimes throw out as many as 50 flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. The year after planting, it generally commences to flower in June and continuing each season until severe frosts nip it. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. The shrub is rather semi-herbaceous, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground, and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable material as winter approaches, as this will produce a heavy growth the following season. This shrub is very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden, or placed promiscuously in the shrubbery border.

Special Merits

Very hardy; blooms the first season; flowers from early summer till frost; rich, striking color; splendid for cutting. Very free flowering; will thrive anywhere.

Amorpha Fruticosa

(*False Indigo*)

Grows 6 to 10 feet high in large spreading bush form, with bright green leaves in pinnate arrangement; flowers deep violet blue, in June.

Aralia

PENTAPHYLLA. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves palmate, five-lobed and pale green.

Barberry Japan

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs – *Continued*

Calycanthus
Sweet-Scented Shrub

One of the favorites of the old-time gardens, where its peculiar chocolate-brown flowers were searched for early in spring and enjoyed for their delightful, unique fragrance. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May. 2 to 3 feet.

Ceanothus Americanus
New Jersey Tea

A handsome shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with peculiarly ribbed light green foliage and a profusion of small white flowers in clustered panicles in July. The flowers cover it so fully that it appears as if covered with a foam or mist.

Clethra Alnifolia
Sweet Pepper

A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in September, when covered with long, showy wands of white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall and is very sturdy and compact. Makes a splendid show in the border when white flowers are becoming scarce. 2 to 3 feet.

Deutzia

The Deutzias, as a class, comprise some of the handsomest, daintiest and most effective of all the shrubs. As a rule they bloom in early summer and, at all seasons, are handsome.

Dogwood, Variegated

Calycanthus

CANDIDISSIMA. Strong growing variety with pure white double flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

CRENATA. The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, and a mass of bloom in early June. 2 to 3 feet.

GRACILIS. Dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing. It is often found in the florists' shops about Easter-tide. 18 to 24 inches.

LEMOINEI. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers, quite distinct from all other Deutzias; one of the best dwarf varieties; fine for forcing. 18 to 24 inches.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy, early and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double, being borne on long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Dogwood · Cornus

The shrubbery Dogwoods are magnificent decorative plants of strong and sturdy growth. In many cases they bear large clusters of small flowers in flat clusters, in others their chief charm lies in their great crops of berries of all colors, while in others the colored bark constitutes their greatest value.

MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

VARIEGATED. *Cornus mascula variegata.* Grows 5 to 8 feet tall, with handsomely marked foliage, bright yellow flowers and red berries. 2 to 3 feet.

RED OSIER. *C. stolanifora.* Grows 5 to 8 feet tall. Its chief value is in its bright red winter bark. 2 to 3 feet.

SIBERIAN. *C. Siberica.* Grows 4 to 8 feet tall, with bright red bark. 2 to 3 feet.

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Cornus florida.* A handsome, very decorative lawn tree 10 to 20 feet high, with broad four-petaled flowers of great beauty. The effect of this tree blooming in early spring, especially if it be against a background of dark evergreens, is a magnificent sight. In fall it bears a profusion of shining berries. The young growth is very attractive in winter. 4 to 5 feet.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Golden Elder

RED-BRANCHED. *C. sanguinea.* More like a shrub than a tree, with blood-red branches which are very decorative all winter. In spring it bears great masses of very small, greenish white flowers in dense clusters, followed by green fruit. 3 to 4 feet.

RED-FLOWERING. *C. florida rubra.* Much like the white in habit of growth, but with flowers tinged with a beautiful shade of pink. The flowers are smaller than the white and not borne in such great profusion. 3 to 4 feet.

Elder · Sambucus

GOLDEN. *Sambucus nigra aurea.* Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally to 10 or 15 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

Eleagnus · Oleaster

RUSSIAN OLIVE. *Eleagnus angustifolia.* A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 6 to 8 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like, and a rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 feet.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

White Fringe

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

E. GRANDIFLORA. Not so strong and distinctive as the former, but considered one of the most effective flower shrubs of the garden. The flower-buds before opening look like pearls strung on slender threads. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and blooms in May. 2 to 3 feet.

Filbert · Corylus

PURPLE-LEAVED. *C. avellana atropurpurea.* This variety is particularly valuable for group effects, the large purple leaves holding their color well. 2 to 3 feet.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

The Forsythias are among the very earliest shrubs to bloom, and before the snow is completely gone they give signs of awakening life. They are strong, vigorous shrubs with many branches which become clothed with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear.

FORTUNE'S. *Forsythia Fortunei.* A handsome form, with slightly drooping branches. Flowers golden yellow often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often 5 to 7 feet tall. 2 to 3 feet.

DARK GREEN. *F. viridissima.* Deeper yellow flowers than the other form; grows 5 to 7 feet high and needs protection in the North. A handsome shrub, but perhaps not quite so hardy as the others. 2 to 3 feet.

SIEBOLDI. Graceful, upright habit. Although similar in many respects to the other varieties, we have found this one to be more hardy.

SUSPENSA. Long curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises. 2 to 3 feet.

Fringe

PURPLE. *Rhus Cotinus.* A unique and conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree, 10 to 12 feet high, with large leaves. These are overhung in mid-summer by cloud-like masses of very light, mist-like flowers, having the appearance of smoke at a little distance. An unfortunate feature of it is its pungent odor which is offensive to some. It should, therefore, never be planted very near the house or close to gateways. Foliage changes to brilliant shades of yellow and red in autumn. 3 feet.

WHITE. *Chionanthus Virginica.* One of handsomest shrubs, growing to tree-like

Forsythia

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

proportions in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers appearing in May and June, are quite fragrant, and borne in fringing clusters above very large, deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture, turning yellow in fall. These are followed by small, blue, plum-like fruits. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. 3 feet.

Honeysuckle Bush · Lonicera

Some of the finest flowering shrubs in the garden are included under this head. They are valuable, apart from their beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers, for the great masses of bright red berries they bear in late summer and early fall. To some the latter aspect is the more desirable.

L. MORROWI. *Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.* May. An open bush, with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small, white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental in August and lasts a long while. 2 to 3 feet.

RUPRECHTIANA. A new early flowering variety with showy white flowers, well set with bright red berries in June.

TARTARIAN. *Lonicera Tatarica.* Handsome shrubs, growing 10 feet high, under good conditions, and bearing in a great profusion "honeysuckle" flowers in various shades. Its masses of orange-scarlet berries are very attractive. This variety differs from others in that its flowers do not change to yellow. We have it in three distinct colors—pink, white and red. 2 to 3 feet.

Hydrangea

EVERBLOOMING. "HILLS OF SNOW." *Hydrangea arborescens sterilis.* One of the finest of the Hydrangeas, growing 3 to 4 feet high, and bearing in July, August and September large clusters of pure white flowers. This differs from the following by the quality of its flowers, which are in smaller clusters and are more refined. 18 to 24 inches.

LARGE-FLOWERING. *H. paniculata grandiflora.* One of the best-known and most popular of all flowering shrubs. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones. Blooms in August and September, and if the flower panicles are allowed to dry on the bush they turn to pinkish brown and are valuable for winter decoration of the home. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. 2 to 3 feet.

TREE FORM. Same as the former, except that the young plants have been trained to a single stem, forming small trees. 3 to 4 feet.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Showy, half-pendulous shrubs, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Their glossy, bright flowers are tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in mid-summer. May be grown in shaded places.

AUREUM. One of the finest in flowers and foliage; in bloom August to October. 12 to 18 inches.

KALMIANUM. A fine native, low-growing shrub, with bright yellow flowers in August. Very valuable for foreground planting on account of its season of blooming. 12 to 18 inches.

MOSERIANUM. A handsome shrub of low, branching habit, and glossy dark green foliage; flowers bright golden yellow. 12 to 18 inches.

Japanese Barberry

BERBERIS THUNBERGII. May. Invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Will grow just about anywhere and has handsome foliage of tiny, bright green, oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the Fall. The slender, graceful branches, which are protected by small thorns are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early Autumn well into the Winter. One of the best plants for a low-growing hedge.

Honeysuckle Bush Form

Lilac Frau Dammann

Japan Quince · Cydonia Japonica

Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers and is known in some parts as Fire Bush. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing. There is also a variety with blush-pink flowers, which, while not a dazzling color, are very effective. 2 to 3 feet.

Kerria Japonica, Corchorus Globe Flower

A handsome, graceful shrub, with long, willowy waving branches springing from the ground and growing 5 to 6 feet tall, clothed with peculiar, rough, strongly toothed foliage. In June it bears great masses of bright, golden yellow flowers like small dahlias, and continues in bloom sparsely until late fall. Excellent for giving variety to the shrubbery border. 2 to 3 feet.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Lilac · Syringa

No flowering shrub is better known than the Lilac and none is more popular. It was a favorite in the old-time gardens, but those who grew Lilacs then never dreamed of the possibilities of cultivation as has been demonstrated in the newer named varieties, most of which are produced from the old common Lilac.

COMMON. In shades of pink, purple and white. 2 to 3 feet.

Named Varieties

BELLE DE NANCY. Very large, brilliant satiny-rose, white toward center; very fine. 2 to 3 feet.

CHAS. X. Single; reddish purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

FRAU DAMMANN. Immense clusters of single white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

JOSIKAEA. *Hungarian Lilac.* Late in May. A distinct type, with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

LEMOINEI. A choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition. 2 to 3 feet.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single; dark purplish blue. 2 to 3 feet.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicle of medium size; very compact; fine for cut flowers. 18 to 24 inches.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white. 2 to 3 feet.

MICHEL BUCHNER. Very large, erect panicles; very double; pale lilac. 2 to 3 feet.

PERSIAN. A low-growing variety, with small leaves and long, loose panicles of pale lilac flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Large and beautiful blue flower panicles. Individual flowers very double and large. One of the best. 2 to 3 feet.

ROTHOMAGENIS. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. 2 to 3 feet.

TREE FORM. For lawn decoration, the Lilac trained to tree form makes a handsome shrub. Can be supplied in any of the standard colors.

VILLOSA. A distinct type, with late, rosy-pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the Chionanthus (White Fringe), and the plant is very bushy. 2 to 3 feet. Tree form, 3 to 4 feet.

Mahonia · Ashberry

A handsome evergreen shrub, growing to good proportions and clothed with dark green, very lustrous spiny leaves, much like the well-known holly foliage. It bears blue berries. It is particularly appropriate in a shady position. 18 to 24 inches.

Lilac Pres. Grevy

Privet · Ligustrum

The Privets are best known for their use as hedge plants, but if allowed to grow to full height, they bear beautiful clusters of white flowers very much like a small lilac in character. All the varieties stand pruning to any extent and can be cut into any desired shape or form, and while not considered evergreens in this locality, are so nearly so that the foliage persists all winter, only dropping in early spring when the new folage is about appearing. Privets trimmed to globe form rival the famous Box for formal gardens.

AMOOR RIVER. Nearly evergreen, with small foliage. Finest for hedges. 2 to 3 feet.

CALIFORNIA. The best-known and most universally used of all. Handsome large foliage. 3 to 4 feet.

GOLDEN. Valued for foliage contrasts with darker shrubs; very graceful; grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet.

IBOTA. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant flower-clusters. This is believed to be the most hardy variety that can be grown. 2 to 3 feet.

REGEL'S. Handsome foliage and dropping branches. 2 to 3 feet.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Japan Snowball

Rhodotypus

KERRIOIDES (White Kerria). An attractive shrub, 3 to 6 feet high, with good foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are odd and showy.

Snowball · Viburnum

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum Opulus.* The well-known variety in old gardens. Grows 8 to 10 feet high, bearing its balls of flowers in great profusion in May, followed by scarlet fruits. 2 to 3 feet.

COMMON. *V. Opulus sterilis.* A grand, hardy shrub. The flowers appear in numerous compact balls in spring. Well known and justly popular. 2 to 3 feet.

DENTATUM (Arrow-wood). Bright green, heart-shaped leaves turning to purple and red. May and June flowers of creamy white.

JAPANESE. *V. plicatum.* A handsome shrub with branches at right angles to the stem and beautifully creased foliage. Its white flowers are borne the entire length of the branches, creating a most ornamental effect. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms later than the former. 2 to 3 feet.

LANTANA. *Wayfaring Tree.* A tall shrub with white flowers in large clusters in May, succeeded by bright red berries changing to black later. 2 to 3 feet.

TOMENTOSUM. *Single Japan Snowball.* A hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming variety with pure white flowers borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June, followed by decorative red berries that later turn to black. 2 to 3 feet.

TREE FORM. We have a fine lot of this favorite shrub trained to tree form, making unique lawn decorations. 3 to 4 feet.

Spindle, or Strawberry Tree Euonymus

BURNING BUSH. *Euonymus atropurpureus.* Splendid erect shrub, with slender branches and broad, bright green foliage, bearing peculiar, warty, rose-colored fruit, with scarlet coats, which cling all winter. Grows 5 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet.

EUROPEAN. *E. Europoeus.* A large shrub or small tree, growing to 20 feet. In spring it is covered with a wealth of bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by pink fruits enclosed in orange arils. 2 to 3 feet.

Spiraeas

The Spiraeas are among the handsomest of flowering shrubs, and the varieties differ so in size, foliage and flower, as well as time of blooming, that if none other than Spiraeas are planted it is possible to have a complete and interesting collection of shrubbery.

ANTHONY WATERER. A handsome form of Bumalda, with beautiful large clusters of rosy crimson flowers in May. The bush

Strawberry Tree

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

grows but 2 or 3 feet high and is valuable for planting in front of the highest varieties where it will form a pleasing contrast in color and size. 18 to 24 inches.

ARGUTA. Of dwarf habit, somewhat resembling S. Thunbergi, but of more slender, elegant habit; branches are a mass of clear white flowers in early spring. 18 to 24 inches.

AUREA. June. Bright golden leaves in spring, that darken as the season advances. Otherwise similar to the above. 2 to 3 feet.

BILLARDI. A rather tall-growing variety; bright, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, and again in fall. 2 to 3 feet.

BUMALDA. Dwarf but vigorous; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in midsummer and autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

CALLOSA. *Fortune's Spiraea.* Has large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine. 2 to 3 feet.

CALLOSA ALBA. A white-flowering variety; dwarf; very fine. 2 to 3 feet.

GOLDEN. *S. opulifolia aurea.* Very strong-growing variety, 10 feet high, with its branches bending under the weight of the white flower clusters in June. The foliage is bright golden yellow in spring, changing to golden bronze in autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer

Spiraea Van Houtte

PRUNIFOLIA FLORA PLENO. *Bridal Wreath.* Early May. A hardy, old-fashioned, erect shrub, that is still popular. As the leaves are opening, small, snow-white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little leaves color brilliantly in autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

OPULIFOLIA. June. It is familiarly known as Ninebark. A large, vigorous-growing shrub, that bears an abundance of fragrant, flat clusters of white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

THUNBERGII. *Thunberg's Spiraea.* April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small, white flowers and tiny leaves. It is almost identical with Spiraea Arguta. 2 to 3 feet.

VAN HOUTTE'S. *S. Van Houttei.* Growing to 8 feet tall, this is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Sumach · Rhus

CUT-LEAVED. *Rhus laciniata.* A unique strong-growing shrub, with long sprays of deeply cut foliage, which colors to beautiful shades of crimson in fall. During the summer it bears odd flowers in panicles, followed by brown seed spikes which are distinctly ornamental. 18 to 24 inches.

GLABRA (Smooth Sumach). Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

STAGHORN SUMAC. A densely hairy species, with oblong-lanceolate leaves; flowers in dense, terminal panicles and fruit in red

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Snowberry

clusters. Fall color of foliage is most brilliant. A good grower in light dry soils, and useful for planting on steep banks. 2 to 3 feet.

Symphoricarpus

RACEMOSUS. *Snowberry.* Inconspicuous, rose colored flowers in June and July, followed by large, clustered, milk white fruits which remain far into the winter. 2 to 3 feet.

VULGARIS. *Indian Currant.* Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the weighted-down stems. 2 to 3 feet.

Syringa Mock Orange
(*Philadelphus*)

CORONARIUS FLORE PLENO. Double-flowered Syringa. A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

COMMON. The well-known Mock Orange, which blooms late in May and early in June with such a wealth of sweet-smelling "orange blossoms." It grows 8 to 10 feet high, and is one of the most valuable of our larger shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.

CORONARIUS. *Fragrant Syringa.* A hardy shrub of rounded form and luxuriant foliage, with masses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers in June. This is one of the first to bloom and deserves a prominent place in all collections. 2 to 3 feet.

GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 18 to 24 inches.

GORDONIANUS. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers are large, pure white and scentless; later than other sorts. 2 to 3 feet.

GRANDIFLORA. *Large-Flowered Syringa.* A conspicuous, showy plant; flowers white. 2 to 3 feet.

LEMOINEI. An attractive variety of upright growth; small, fragrant flowers of a yellowish-white color, completely covering the plant. 2 to 3 feet.

VARIEGATED. *S. variegata.* A handsome sort with beautifully variegated foliage, and bearing the same profusion of blossoms as the others. It is valuable for planting in contrast with the dark green varieties. 2 to 3 feet.

Tamarisk · Tamarix

AFRICAN. *Tamarix Africana.* An effective high shrub, 15 feet tall, with peculiar reddish bark It bears in April and May slender racemes of dainty pink flowers. Fine for backgrounds or screen purposes. 2 to 3 feet.

GALLICA. A splendid high-growing shrub, fine for backgrounds, with handsome bluish green foliage. In May and June it bears beautiful sprays of delicate pink or white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Syringa

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs—*Continued*

Weigela

INDIAN. *T. Gallica*, var. *Indica.* A variety of the former, with longer sprays more wand-like in character and the pink flowers are larger. The foliage being dull green forms a handsome contrast with the flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Weigela (Diervilla)

The Weigelas bloom in late May or early June, profusely and showily. They grow rapidly into good specimens and thrive in nearly all soils. Their flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, in all colors from white to red, and clustered thickly along the branches. One of the handsomest shrubs in the garden, and fine for its decorative effect, whether covered with its handsome blossoms or depending upon its foliage alone.

AMABILIS. Of robust habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, rose-pink flowers produced freely in autumn as well as in the spring. 2 to 3 feet.

CANDIDA. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer, even until autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

EVA RATHKE. An exceedingly showy variety, decidedly the best of its clor. An almost continuous bloomer; flowers of a brilliant crimson, a beautiful, distinct, clear shade; the plant while in bloom is almost as fine as the Azalea. 2 to 3 feet.

FLORIFEROUS. *W. floribunda.* A large, fine bush, 6 to 8 feet tall, bright with crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. Blooms in June and is very free-flowering. 2 to 3 feet.

ROSEA. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have. 2 to 3 feet.

VARIEGATA. An attractive, dwarf-growing shrub, with handsomely variegated leaves and flowers of a very pale pink, almost white. 2 to 3 feet.

WHITE. *Candida.* A valuable variety. While the white varieties heretofore known have been lacking on some important point, this, we think, has every valuable quality. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower. 2 to 3 feet.

VINES

It is very seldom that a planting about a home may be considered as complete if it does not include at least a few Vines. The grace and beauty which they add can scarcely be obtained from any other form of planting. Shady arbors and verandas, or walls covered with vines, give a softness of effect that is needed with even the most attractive planting of trees and shrubs. The Deciduous Vines always give the best results if planted in sunny positions. Shade is required by the Evergreen Vines, however, and they may be planted to best advantage in cool exposures. It is desirable to have the ground in which any of the Vines are planted thoroughly prepared and a deep, fertle, moist soil should be supplied.

Akebia (Five Leaved) Akebia quinata

Flowers glossy purple; blooms in late spring or early summer. Leaves compound; almost evergreen; dark purple fruits.

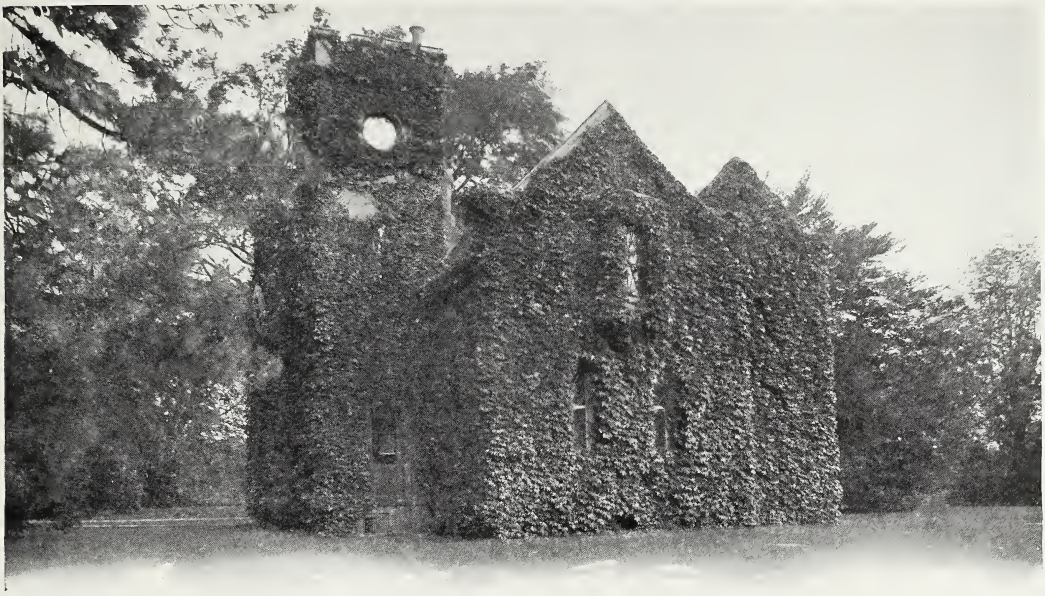
Ampelopsis

AMERICAN IVY. *Virginia Creeper.* Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn. A very rapid grower. Like the ivy, it throws out roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

ENGELMANNI. Similar to the above, but has smaller and more dense foliage, and stronger tendril discs that cling like an ivy to any surface.

VEITCHII, or JAPAN IVY. *Boston Ivy.* Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while

Vines—*Continued*



Ampelopsis Veitchii or Boston Ivy

young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established, there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to the wall or fence with the tenacity of ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in Autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rookeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended.

Bignonia—Trumpet Flower

Very showy, orange and yellow flowers and evergreen leaves. Very handsome, often climbing 50 feet high. Thrives in moist, rich soils and is splendidly adapted for walls, trunks of trees and for training on arbors.

Birthwort, or Dutchman's Pipe

Aristolochia sipho

A splendid tall twining vine with very large, heart-shaped leaves, forming a dense shade. The flowers are peculiar in shape and color, but very inconspicuous. Will grow 30 feet high in a season, and for covering a porch or veranda is one of the finest vines that can be grown. It soon covers a broad space with its large leaves lying almost in shingle-like precision and is a protection from rain as well as sun.

Bittersweet, American

Celastrus scandens

Fruit orange-yellow, splitting open in the fall. Tall and vigorous; leaves bright green and almost circular. Splendid for decorative uses.

Clematis Paniculata

Vines—*Continued*

Clematis Henryi

Clematis · Virgin's Bower

This is one of the most useful genera of flowers for ornamenting trellises, verandas, etc., while the light, feathery foliage of the small-flowered species and their great profusion of beautiful bloom entitles them to precedence.

COCCINEA. *Scarlet Clematis.* A strong, handsome climber with light green foliage, bearing thick, showy, bell-shaped flowers of bright, coral-red color in great profusion from June until frost.

CRISPA. *Marsh Clematis.* A delicate native sort of smaller growth than some of the other kinds. From June until frost it bears fragrant purple or lavender-colored flowers.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double white, strongly imbricated form of this popular hardy vine, noted for its free-flowering qualities and exceeding grace. A rich soil is required by the Clematis, but when this is supplied there are few more beautiful vines.

HENRYI. White flowers; robust and rapid-growing foliage, very free-flowering.

JACKMANNI. Velvety purple, with ribbed bars in middle of sepals. Free-flowering.

MAD. ED ANDRE. Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine boomer. New. A great acquisition.

PANICULATA. Of robust habit; climbing; pure white, deliciously fragrant, fine foliage. Flowers are followed by bronze seed pods in September.

RAMONA. This magnificent Blue Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In size of flower it surpasses anything we have ever seen, many flowers being 6 or 7 inches in diameter, and 18 to 20 inches in circumference.

Euonymus

RADICANS. This is a self-clinging vine, slow-growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.

RADICANS VARIEGATUS. A variety of the above with variegated leaves.

VEGETUS. Its broad leaves present a luxuriant effect and make it one of the most popular vines with evergreen foliage.

English Ivy

HEDERA HELIX. A familiar evergreen vine with thick, dark green foliage. Fond of shady places. Much used to plant about buildings, rocks, trunks of trees; to cover graves. Will make an attractive evergreen ground cover in shaded places.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

HALL'S. *Lonicera Halleana.* Flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant, blooming freely in summer and sometimes in autumn. Rampant grower.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT. *L. Belgica.* Bright red flowers, shaded with yellow; sweet-scented; blooms throughout the summer, habit vigorous.

SCARLET TRUMPET. *L. sempervirens.* Flowers scarlet, very showy, borne profusely. Flowers all summer; leaves fresh green, high climber.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan

Vines—*Continued*

Matrimony Vine or Thorn Box · Lycium

Flowers violet or purple; followed by coral-red and scarlet berries, great profusion. Leaves gray-green, turning to crimson.

Wistaria

DOUBLE-FLOWERED. *Wistaria Chinensis flore pleno.* Purple. Pale purple flowers, produced in spring and autumn. Magnificent climber, very hardy. Will grow 15 to 20 feet in a season. Flowers pea-shaped and very showy.

WHITE. *W. Chinensis alba.* Pure white flowers, pale green leaves. Rapid grower; one of the handsomest of the family.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

While our list of these old-time favorites is not very large, it comprises the very best of the varieties suited to ordinary garden culture. One chief advantage in the use of these plants, apart from the beauty they impart to the garden from early spring until the first snow falls, is the ease with which they may be cultivated. Give them good soil and proper conditions when planted, and they will take care of themselves, increasing year after year. In many cases, division of the roots after two or three years' growth is advisable and by this the garden can be made larger.

In our descriptions we give the color of flower, height of plant and approximate time of blooming in this latitude.

Achillea · The Pearl

Milfoil

Bears great masses of small, pure white flowers on long stems; spreads very rapidly and soon forms large plants. The flowers are fine for cutting for house decoration. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and is in constant bloom all summer.

Alyssum · Rock Mad Wort

SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust). A wonderful and very showy spring plant for the rockery or border. Flowers golden yellow in close flat heads.

Anemone · Windflower

ALBA. The old Japanese white Anemone, very useful for cutting; flowers pure white.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large, delicate daybreak pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect, a lovely variety; prized for cutting.

ROSEA. Large, delicate rose flowers on rigid stems.

WHIRLWIND. Bearing large snow-white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts.

Anchusa

ITALICA DROPMORE VARIETY. A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials.

Aquilegia · Columbine

Handsome, long-spurred flowers, borne on long stems above masses of beautifully lobed and cut foliage. The flowers are quaint in shape, exquisite in color, and stay fresh a long time after cutting. Grows 18 to 24 inches high and blooms in spring and early summer.

Aster · Michaelmas Daisy

These stand unrivaled for their brilliant color and extreme profusion of blossoms during the autumn months. They are invaluable for the border and for cut flowers, very hardy and easily grown. They are deservedly the popular perennials that they are.

Boltonia

Named after James Bolton, an English professor of botany. This very desirable perennial furnishes the garden or border with a great sea of bloom during the last of the summer, and the fall; thrives in any ordinary soil. 4 to 6 feet in height.

Campanula Pyramidalis

Bellflower

Handsome, vigorous plants, with fine foliage and bearing large pyramids of large, bell-shaped, blue and white flowers. Very handsome when planted in the border where it can rear its spikes of flowers up above the surrounding plants. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms in May and June.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus

Blue Spiraea

A shrubby plant more like a perennial, as it dies back to the roots in winter. Grows usually 3 or 4 feet high with coarsely toothed grayish green foliage and very showy bright blue flowers in flat-topped clusters. It is valuable for adding to the gardens the touch of blue, so scarce in most of them. Fine for corners by the porch steps.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials—*Continued*

Chrysanthemums (Hardy)

The Chrysanthemums are necessary to every hardy garden, as they extend the blooming season almost to the time of the first snow,—in fact, the snow often covers the flowers still in bloom. There are many shapes and colors, the single varieties being much like the common field daisy in character, while some of the larger kinds rival in size and color the big hothouse Chrysanthemums of the florists. We can supply them in all kinds and colors.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

To create a bright, sunny spot in the hardy garden, no flower equals this, as it begins to bloom in June and continues all summer, provided the seed-pods are not allowed to form. The flowers are star-shaped, with toothed edges, and of a bright golden yellow. The plant grows 12 to 18 inches high.

Day Lily · Funkia

Handsome border plant, with broad, variegated foliage and bearing large clusters of beautiful, snow-white lilies with very sweet perfume. As it grows but a foot or two high, it is good for planting in front of the shrubbery, or perennial border, but is very effective when planted in groups on the lawn. The flowers appear in July, and continue for several weeks.

Day Lily (Yellow) · Hemerocallis flava

A long, narrow-leaved plant, with flower-stalks 2 to 3 feet high. In June these bear great masses of beautiful lily-like, lemon-yellow flowers of great fragrance. Fine for corners or in front of shrubbery borders.

Delphinium · Larkspur

FORMOSUM. Most beautiful, stately plants, growing 3 to 5 feet tall, with immense spikes of handsome blue flowers in June. They bloom again in fall if the old flower stalks are cut off. Planted at the back of the perennial border or amongst shrubbery, their tall spikes are very effective. This variety has broader foliage than the ordinary Larkspur.

BELLADONNA. A most beautiful sky blue of dwarf habit, makes grand border plant, produces numerous spikes of large and single flowers; blossoms all summer until cut down by frost.

Dicentra Spectabilis
Bleeding Heart

The dainty, beautiful, low-growing plant, with handsomely shaped foliage and long sprays of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped flowers nodding in graceful drooping racemes. A hardy garden without a Bleeding Heart in it would be incomplete. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and blooms in May among the earliest.

Anemone

Dictamnus · Gass Plant: Burning Bush

FRAXINELLA. Racemes of curious red flowers with decided balsamic scent.

FRAXINELLA ALBUS. Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet scented flowers, valuable for cutting and lasting a long while in water.

Digitalis · Foxglove

Exceedingly handsome, stately plants, throwing up immense spikes of tubular flowers of all colors, 2 to 3 feet above the foliage. It blooms in May and June, and is among the most effective of the spring-blooming perennials. Does best in partly shaded situations.

Eulalia · Ribbon Grass

Handsome foliage plants with long, ribbon-like leaves, which form splendid contrasts to other plants in the hardy border. Planted in a group on the lawn their effect resembles that of a fountain. We have three varieties of it,—**NARROW-LEAVED,** *E. gracillima,* long narrow foliage; **JAPANESE,** *E. Japonica,* large plumes, and **ZEBRA,** *E. Zebrina,* foliage

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials—*Continued*

Japan Iris

marked crosswise with bands of green and white.

Gaillardia Grandiflora · Blanket Flower

Exceedingly showy, large, ray flowers, which are among the most impressive of all perennials on account of their strong, vigorous appearance. The flowers measure at times 4 inches in diameter and are regal in their strong shades of orange and tawny red. They thrive in almost any soil and keep up a constant succession of bloom from June until frost.

Valeriana Officinalis · Garden Heliotrope

Elegant, decorative plants, with compound foliage and bearing large tufts of flowerets on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The flowers vary in shades of white, pink and lavender and are exceptionally fragrant, the perfume being much like the tender heliotrope. Blooms in June.

Garden Pinks

These charming old-fashioned flowers combine hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities. They thrive in warm, loamy soils, and prefer sunny exposures. Valuable for border planting. We recommend them to all planters.

Globe Flower · Trollius Europaeus

A handsome plant, bearing large, globular flowers of rich, golden yellow through May and June. Resembles in many respects some of the spring-blooming bulbs. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and is fine for the front of shrubbery.

Golden Glow · Cone Flower Rudbeckia

R. LACINIATA. A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, from 6 to 10 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting and makes a splendid background for other perennials. Blooms from July to September.

R. NEWMANI. Handsome plants, 3 to 5 feet high; orange ray flowers, with purple cone in center. The stems are branched and produce a great many leaves. The flowers are bright yellow with a brown-purple conical disk, the ray petals usually deep orange at the base, borne in abundance, giving the plant a very striking appearance. Excellent as a background for other plants; fine for cutting.

Helianthus Multiflorus · Sunflower

Beautiful, bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing great quantities of bright golden yellow sunflowers 6 to 8 inches in diameter, during August and September. The foliage is rather coarse and it should be placed in the back of the perennial border.

Heliopsis · Ox-Eye or Orange Sunflower

Somewhat similar in habit to Helianthus but commences to flower earlier and is of dwarfer growth.

H. PITCHERIANA. One of the best hardy plants for the perennial border and of easiest culture. Cup-shaped flowers of deep orange color on good stems for cutting. Blooms all summer. Of dwarf habit.

Heuchera Sanguinea · Coral Bells

Dainty little border plants, growing only a foot high, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of bright, rosy crimson flowers, blooming constantly during July and August.

Hibiscus · Mallow

CRIMSON EYE. Has immense, saucer-like flowers of pure white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Leaves are large and showy. The plant is very handsome, grows 4 or 5 feet tall and bears its large flowers in great profusion in August. Perfectly hardy, thriving best in moist, loamy soils. On account of its size, it should be planted in the back of the perennial border, or in clumps.

ROSEUS. Similar to Hibiscus Crimson Eye, except that the flowers are deep rose color.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials—*Continued*

Phlox

Hollyhock · Althea Rosea

The well-known tall and stately favorites of the old-time garden, but so much improved that they would not be recognized by the old growers. Our plants are all of the celebrated Charter strain and comprise all colors,—Buff, Crimson, Maroon, Pink, Red, Rose, White and Yellow. Bloom in July and continue for weeks.

Hyacinthus Candicans

Large pure white funnel-shaped flowers in racemes, are very fragrant, perfectly hardy.

Iris

In its different classes and varieties, the Iris has become one of the most popular of all perennial plants, and is one of the standard kinds grown by almost every one who knows anything about hardy flowers. Plant in moist, rich loam, replanting or fertilizing as the clumps increase in size. It would be difficult to claim that any one class or variety excelled the others, as they all have such strong adherents and each class has certain distinct qualities. The **GERMAN IRIS**, *Iris Germanica*, has been cultivated and improved to such an extent that from the old "Blue Flag" has been evolved the most bewildering assortment of shapes and colors that it is no wonder it has been called the "Rainbow Flower."

The **JAPANESE IRIS**, *Iris Kaempferi*, or *laevigata*, are among the most brilliant and gorgeous of our perennials, and nothing more handsome than a bed of them in bloom could be imagined. They differ from the German in that instead of the petals being separated into falls and standards, as in the German, they are mostly broad and flat, varying from three to six on each flower, and of all possible shades of color from pure white through yellow, lavender, blue, red and indigo to the deepest purple. Some of them are most beautifully veined and marked, and all of them are distinct and beautiful. They bloom a week or so later than the German.

The **SPANISH**, *Iris Hispanica*, is another member of the family, smaller and more dainty in color effects.

Lychnis Chalcedonica · Lamp Flower

A most brilliant and showy border plant, growing 3 to 4 feet tall, and bearing immense trusses of brilliant red flowers during July and August. Very free-flowering and desirable.

Mint · Monarda

One of the showiest and most brilliant of our perennials, with large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. Will grow 1½ to 2½ feet high, and flourish in any soil. Is a beautiful adornment to the flower garden.

Oriental Poppy

One of the handsomest of our garden perennials. Flowers are very large, of heavy satiny texture on hairy thick stems. June flowering. If cut early in the morning they make striking house decorations.

Pachysandra

TERMINALIS. The foliage is of a dark green color, remains attractive throughout the entire year, making this little plant one of the most attractive for decorating partially shaded places where it is often difficult to get grass established.

Peonies · Herbaceous

Without doubt, the most magnificent of all perennial plants, easy to grow, and affording untold pleasure, both to sight and smell, during their blooming season from the middle of May to the first of July. No flower has commanded the enthusiasm of the professional and amateur grower as has this queen of the garden, and in many minds the Rose has lost her throne to the Peony.

We list but a few varieties, but in our Nurseries there are growing hundreds of them which have been selected with the greatest care. We guarantee them true to name, and, if given half a chance, will bloom the next year after planting.

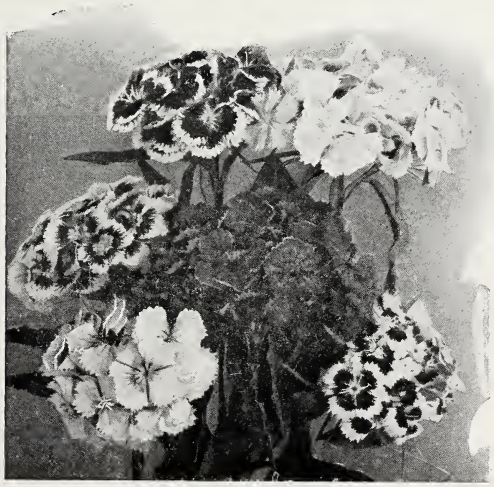
Hardy Herbaceous Perennials—*Continued*

ANTOINE POITEAU. Flesh-white.
ALBA LUTEA. Light yelow. Good grower.
DELACHEI. Deep purple.
EDULIS. Pink; early.
FESTIVA ALBA. Cream white, center tipped with crimson.
FULGIDA. Crimson-purple.
OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Crimson.
PURPLE CROWN. Deep, rich, purplish red.
PRINCE IMPERIAL. Crimson.
QUEEN VICTORIA. Splendid white with creamy center.
RUBRA GRANDIFLORA. Carmine.
TRIUMPH DU NORD. Purplish pink shaded with flesh.
TENUIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. Double, fennel-leaved; flowers of a bright scarlet-crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine.
TREE FORM. *Banksii.* Is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs. The flowers are remarkably striking, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across. Very large, rose blush with purple center.

Paeonia Festiva

Hardy Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of blooms the entire season. All the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf varieties, are admirably adapted to cutting. Every stem is topped by a heavy pyramidal flower-cluster. If a few of these are pinched back, or even if the flowers are removed as soon as they have faded, good smaller spikes will succeed them until frost. By judicious selection, one can have Phloxes in bloom the entire season, from the middle of June to the time the first snow flies. We offer an excellent assortment of colors, selected with great care from the best collections.



Sweet Williams

AUGUST RIVOIRE. Bright salmon-red; large.
EDGAR QUINET. A splendid deep red. Large truss, growth strong, upright and bushy.
ECLAIREUR. Purple carmine, white center, large flower.
ESCLAMONDE. Broad trusses; rosy mauve with crimson star-eye, blotched and narrowly margined white.
PANTHEON. Large, beautiful; pink or salmon-rose.
RICHARD WALLACE. Tall, pure white with bright crimson center, large flowers in immense panicles.

Platycodon Grandiflorum
Chinese Bellflower

A handsome plant, growing 2 feet high, with fine foliage and bearing from July until September a constant succession of beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers. In two colors—deep blue and white.

Shasta Daisy

Among hardy flowering plants, the Shasta Daisy is undoubtedly one of the most useful and desirable. Arranged in groups or massed alone, it is splendidly effective and is of great value for cutting purposes.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials—*Continued*

Sage · Salvia

A perennial form of the well-known Sage, with spreading habit and long slender spikes of beautiful blue flowers blooming continuously from June to September. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and its foliage is very handsome. This Sage is very desirable, indeed, for massing, and produces striking effects either planted alone in beds or banked about the house.

Spiraea

SPIRAEA LOBATA. *Ulmaria rubra.* Queen of the Prairie. A handsome, high-growing perennial, reaching at times 6 feet, with handsomely veined foliage and bearing long stems surrounded with large clusters of dainty pink flowers. Blooms in June and July.

S. PALMATA. *U. palmata.* Grows 2 to 4 feet tall; flowers deep pink or crimson purple, borne freely in summer. Stems, branches and foliage are very showy.

Sweet William · Dianthus barbatus

Possibly one of the best-known and most highly appreciated of all perennials. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high and bearing during June a great profusion of round-topped clusters of fragrant flowers in all shades from white through the pinks and reds to almost black, including many striped and ringed kinds. Very hardy and beautiful, thriving in warm, loamy soil with sunny exposure. Valuable for border planting and for rockeries. No garden is complete without a planting of these charming and quaint, yet ever-new, gems of the old gardens.

Tritoma Pfitzeri · Torch Lily

A tall, unique plant, sometimes called "Red-hot Poker," as its long spires of brilliant red and yellow take on all the shades of red-hot iron. The foliage is long and grass-like and the dazzling "torches" rear themselves 2 or 3 feet in height. For backgrounds or among shrubbery it is very effective when in bloom from July to October.

Yucca

Vinca Minor · Myrtle

A creeping plant with dark green glossy foliage, evergreen in some situations, forming dense mats of leaves under shrubbery or in shady, moist or protected places. Much used for cemetery planting, for ground covering and for rockeries. In very early spring its dainty blue flowers are the first to herald the coming summer.

Yucca Filamentosa · Adam's Needle

One of the most stately and decorative plants in the garden. An evergreen, with large, dense, circular tufts of long, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, from the center of which rise the flower-spikes in June. They are 3 to 4 feet high, stout, branching near the top, and supporting hundreds of large, drooping, waxen-like flowers, that remain perfect for several weeks. The effect of a good clump in full bloom is striking and has much the effect of statuary. Most effective planted in front of shrubbery, its white flowers in contrast with the dark background.

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR SPRING PLANTING

All the following list will be found valuable additions to the garden, supplementing, to a remarkable degree, the herbaceous perennials described elsewhere. These are all tender, and will not withstand our winter's cold. It is necessary, therefore, to take up the roots in the fall after the foliage has died down, and store them in a dry place, in exactly the same manner as potatoes are cared for during the winter.

Caladium · Elephant Ear

Handsome foliage plants, with immense, broad leaves, sometimes 3 or 4 feet long. Very effective in beds surrounding cannas. Plain green and handsomely spotted, striped and veined. A bed of Caladiums in a lawn will attract more attention than any other foliage plant we know.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting—*Continued*

Cannas

Splendid tall growing plants, grown for their foliage as well as their handsome flowers. They give a decidedly tropical aspect to the garden, as both foliage and flowers are variously colored.

BURBANK. Lemon-yellow.

CRIMSON BEDDER. A dazzling scarlet-crimson.

SEMAPHORE. Yellow.

SOUV. D. A. CROZY. Interesting; dazzling scarlet.

Dahlias

The wonderful improvement in the Dahlia of late years has brought it into greater prominence than it enjoyed even in our grandmothers' days. The new types are all distinct, each having a beauty peculiarly its own. Dahlias are easily grown, and will thrive and flower in almost any kind of soil. They are particularly desirable for planting against fences and buildings; they do not require a great deal of care, and both flowers and plants make an exceedingly handsome display.

EMILY. Show. Solferino, with white markings.

ETHEL VICK. Show. Sea-shell pink, quilled petals.

Chase Dahlias

Crimson Bedder Canna

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. Quilled. Soft, pure white.

MATCHLESS. Cactus. Rich, deep velvety maroon.

MISS THATCHER. Cactus. Bright crimson.

Gladiolus

Most beautiful flowering summer bulbs. The Gladiolus, with its beautiful flowers clustered on tall spikes which are two feet or more in height, and often several from the same root, is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden or lawn, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care, and have no insect enemies or diseases.

The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy-white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner.

THE BEST TEN FLOWERING SHRUBS AND WHY

FORSYTHIA. The most showy, early flowering shrub.

JAPAN QUINCE. Earliest bright scarlet flowering shrub.

LILACS. Will grow anywhere, even in partial shade.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (Hills of Snow). The most showy of the Hydrangeas.

SYRINGA. Most fragrant, white, large flowered shrub.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Most fragrant of all the early summer shrubs.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. The most showy of the Spireas.

WIEGELA. Showiest shrub in mid-summer.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Flowers crimson red, produced successively for six weeks.

ALTHEA. The only tall shrub of late summer.

NUT TREES

Butternut

This lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest native nut trees, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts. Produces large, handsome elongated nuts, with rich, sweet, oily kernel; very nutritious. Cultivation increases the size of the nuts. The tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. There are good profits in butternut growing. A small outlay will bring large returns as soon as the trees begin to bear.

Chestnut

AMERICAN SWEET. This is the well known native variety with which nearly every one is familiar. It is a stately tree, attaining great height when mature. It is beautifully symmetrical and when in blossom is as handsome as a tree can be. It bears a nut of good quality and seldom fails to produce a good crop. Aside from their crop value all Chestnut trees are especially desirable for shade purposes and for ornamental planting.

SPANISH. Large, good flavored nut. Tree strong grower and productive; valuable for ornament and fruit.

Hickory

In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts, —of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is handsome, stately shade tree with tough white wood of great strength and elasticity, marketable at high prices.

Walnut

BLACK. A native tree of large size and majestic form. Beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. The tree is a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

ENGLISH. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. It produces large crops of thin shelled, delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices. The English Walnut can be grown in the Eastern and Northern states as well as in California and in the South. It is grown successfully in Monroe county, N. Y.

JAPAN. A choice improved variety, grows with great vigor, forming a handsome head without pruning, has withstood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero without injury. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way. Kernels are meaty, delicate and can be removed entirely. Tree begins to bear when two or three years old.

Pecan

The trees grow fast and produce large crops of thin shelled nuts that are fully kerneled and delicately flavored. These nuts are already quite a factor in commerce and growing in importance yearly in the Southern and Middle states where hardy Pecan orchards yield handsome profits.

Appropriate vines are necessary for comfort and seclusion

Norway Maples and California Privet Hedge

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES

The many ways in which Deciduous Trees are used make them among the most important productions of the modern nursery. There is growing constantly a deeper appreciation of trees, and more people know them and love them than ever before in the history of the country. Greater attention than ever is being paid to the trees along the city's streets, and it is well recognized that shade trees around the farm home not only add to its beauty and comfort, but greatly increase the value of the property.

The trees we offer in the following list are all thrifty, vigorous specimens which have, by cultivation, been encouraged to grow great quantities of fibrous roots, so essential to successful transplanting. The sizes following the description indicate the height of the trees we send out.

The health and character of our trees are vouched for by the New York State Board of Agriculture, which regularly inspects our nurseries. We send a copy of its certificate with each shipment.

We would call special attention to the directions for preparing the soil and planting trees and shrubs on pages 3 and 4. If these directions are faithfully followed there need be no fear of failure.

American Ash · Fraxinus Americanus

A handsome, lofty, lawn or street tree, with beautiful compound foliage, dark green above, and lighter beneath. Takes on tints of yellow and purple in autumn, adding a most cheerful touch to the landscape. 6 to 8 feet.

Beech · Fagus

PURPLE-LEAVED. *F. sylvatica purpurea.* Vigorous, fine tree, 60 feet high, with beautiful purple foliage in spring. Changes to crimson in summer and to purplish green in the fall. Magnificent lawn tree. 4 feet.

Deciduous Trees—*Continued*

Birch · Betula

CANOE, or PAPER. *Betula papyrifera.* A handsome lawn tree, 40 to 60 feet high, with creamy white bark, which peels off in sheets, producing a unique artistic effect. Its effect is heightened when planted against a background of dark evergreens or by planting three or four in a group. 7 to 8 feet.

WHITE. *B. alba.* Beautiful lawn tree, growing sometimes 60 feet high. When young it is very erect, but with age, the branches droop gracefully, making it exceedingly picturesque. 6 to 8 feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *B. alba atropurpurea.* An effective, tall tree with white bark and handsome purple foliage. Makes a handsome decoration to the lawn and is one of the finest trees in our list. 4 to 5 feet.

Catalpa

CATALPA BUNGEI. *Round-Headed or Chinese.* A curious dwarf flowering tree, which grows only 3 to 4 feet high and twice as broad. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique and handsome. 5 to 6 feet.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. *Western, or Indian Bean.* A handsome, large-foliaged tree; fine for lawn or landscape planting, and forming a valuable street tree. Its fine racemes of flowers in early summer are a distinguishing feature of it, and its heavy crop of long, pendent "beans" in autumn are unique. Much used of late years for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. The wood, though soft, is very durable. 6 to 8 feet.

CATALPA HYBRIDA. *Tea's Japan Hybrid.* Particularly valuable for its unusually quick growth, extreme hardiness, and the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. A large tree is a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Grows to 50 feet in height under favorable conditions, and makes a most magnificent decoration to the lawn. 6 to 8 feet.

Cherry · Double-Flowering

Cerasus avium flore pleno

An exquisitely beautiful flowering tree for the lawn, growing only 20 feet high. In May its branches are completely hidden by its wealth of large, handsome "cherry blossoms." 4 to 5 feet.

Crab Flowering · Pyrus

BECHTEL'S. *Pyrus angustifolia.* A low bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance, the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young and is very fragrant. Makes one of the handsomest lawn decorations in our list and, planted in front of evergreens, forms an interesting picture. 4 to 5 feet.

Catalpa Speciosa

FLORIBUNDA. A handsome spring-flowering tree or large shrub with a broad head. Foliage is very dark and lustrous. The large, double blossoms are borne in great profusion and are followed by bright red "apples" about the size of a pea on long stems. Fine for the lawn or small garden, giving a finishing touch to any planting. 4 to 5 feet.

Elm · Ulmus

AMERICAN. *Ulmus Americana.* One of the handsomest, most dignified trees grown, and better known perhaps than any other. Its distinguishing characteristics are its large size, fine proportions, beautiful vase-like shape and handsome foliage. Much used for avenue planting in the New England states, where its wide-sweeping branches form perfect gothic arches over the streets. Many splendid specimens of great age found in that section testify to the long life of the American Elm. 8 to 10 feet.

ENGLISH. *U. campestris.* More densely branched than the American, and not quite so tall, with smaller, darker leaves, retained longer in autumn. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles. Fine for lawn or street planting. 8 to 10 feet.

HUNTINGDON. *U. montana Huntingdoni.* Erect, vigorous and quick in growth, with clean, smooth bark. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. 8 to 10 feet.

Deciduous Trees—*Continued*

SCOTCH or WYCH. *U. scabra.* A grand, spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit. Attains a height of 100 feet and forms a broad, round-topped head. Best for lawns but makes a splendid street tree. 8 to 10 feet.

Horse Chestnut · Aesculus

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Aesculus Hippocastanum.* A large tree, 60 to 80 feet tall, of regular outline, spangled in May with great, upright spikes of white flowers. Has no superior as a specimen flowering tree, and is particularly valuable when dense shade is wanted. Satisfactory either as a street or lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet.

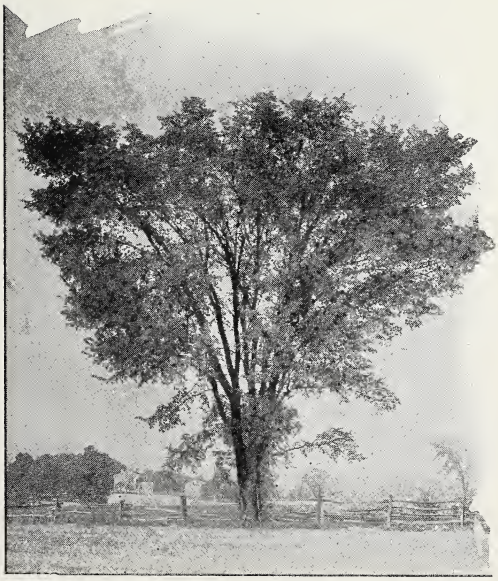
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING. *Ae. Hippocastanum alba flore pleno.* A superb variety, 60 to 80 feet tall, with large panicles of double flowers, like hyacinth trusses in effect. Has no nuts to litter the lawn. 3 to 4 feet.

RED-FLOWERING. *Ae. Hippocastanum rubicunda.* A somewhat smaller tree, rarely over 30 feet high, with darker leaves and splendid showy red flower-spikes, opening late. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered. One of the finest trees in cultivation. 3 to 4 feet.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis

A handsome, small tree or large shrub. In early spring its branches are clothed with masses of rose-pink flowers before the leaves appear. Foliage is heart-shaped and bright lustrous green. One of the finest flowering lawn trees, and creates a sensation wherever seen. 4 to 6 feet.



American Elm

Bechtel's Crab

Laburnum Vulgare · Golden Chain

A most artistic and handsome lawn tree, with glossy, compound foliage and long racemes of beautiful golden yellow flowers in June. One of the most charming of the flowering trees, but requires a somewhat sheltered position on the lawn. 4 to 5 feet.

Larch · Larix

A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, which grows to 100 feet in height, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plumy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect, while its trim, straight figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand, hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soils. The autumn effect is very beautiful, the foliage turning a brilliant yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold. 3 to 4 feet.

Deciduous Trees—*Continued*

Horse Chestnut

Linden or Basswood · Tilia

AMERICAN. *Tilia Americana.* A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall with large, shining foliage. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July. Is splendid either for lawn or street planting, and is handsome at all seasons. 7 to 9 feet.

EUROPEAN. *T. platyphyllos.* An exceedingly broad-leaved variety, growing into a noble tree 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June—the earliest of the Lindens. Fine for street planting, but grows to better proportions on the lawn. 7 to 9 feet.

WHITE, or SILVER-LEAVED. *T. Platyphyllos argenta.* Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it fresh brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal in shape. 60 to 80 feet high. A handsome lawn tree, 6 to 8 feet.

Maidenhair Tree
Ginkgo, or Salisburia

A unique Japanese tree, 40 to 60 feet high, of columnar growth when young, spreading with age into an odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clean-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its handsome appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable tree for single planting on the lawn, and it forms a beautiful avenue tree when planted in rows. Among its many good qualities is its comparative freedom from the ravages of insect enemies. Grows fast. 5 to 6 feet.

Maple · Acer

ASH-LEAVED, or BOX ELDER. *Acer Negundo.* A fine, fast-growing tree, suited for street planting, with compound, bright green foliage which turns to yellow in autumn. It withstands drought and cold in a remarkable way, and is often planted in the West for windbreaks and timber. 8 to 10 feet.

NORWAY. *A. plantanoides.* The finest of all shade trees for street planting and equally valuable for planting on the lawn, where it grows to magnificent proportions Foliage is handsomely cut and dark green, creating a dense shade. 8 to 10 feet.

PURPLE. *A. platanoides purpureus.* A variety of the Norway, with handsome purple foliage. A decided ornament to the lawn. 6 to 7 feet.

SCARLET. *Acer rubrum.* Large tree with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, the beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall, the leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet. A handsome lawn tree. Of slower growth than the Silver Maple, but with greater permanent beauty; higher headed than the Norway Maple. 6 to 7 feet.

White-Leaved Linden

Deciduous Trees—*Continued*

SCHWEDLER'S. *A. platanoides Schwedleri.* A variety of the Norway, with foliage which comes out in the spring bright red, changing in midsummer to purplish green and later to golden yellow. Makes a magnificent street tree, but its beauty is better emphasized on the lawn. 6 to 7 feet.

SILVER. *A. dasycarpum.* A handsome lawn or street tree with bright, fresh green foliage, silvery white on the under side. 8 to 10 feet.

SYCAMORE. *A. pseudoplatanus.* A large finely formed tree, 60 feet high, with broad foliage. It is an ideal tree for street planting or for forming wooded lanes in the country, but it is more impressive as a lawn tree. 8 to 10 feet.

SUGAR, or ROCK. *A. saccharum.* One of the finest of all the Maples. Straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 80 feet in height, and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soil, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. One of the most generally useful of all shade trees; makes grand avenues. 8 to 10 feet.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED. *A. Wieri laciniatum.* A handsome, decorative lawn tree, with long, drooping branches and delicately cut foliage. 7 to 8 feet.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple

Mountain Ash · Sorbus

AMERICAN. *Sorbus Americana.* A handsome, ornamental tree, growing about 30 feet high, with spreading branches and long, compound foliage and clusters of bright red berries. Fine for all situations and particularly so when grown amongst low-growing shrubbery. 8 to 10 feet.

EUROPEAN. *S. aucuparia.* Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright. The handsomest variety. 8 to 10 feet.

OAK-LEAVED. *S. quercifolia.* Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downey underneath. Unique and attractive. 7 to 8 feet.

Mulberry · Morus

Mulberry trees, while grown mostly for their fruit, make handsome lawn trees, and are much appreciated in that form if planted where their berries do not litter the paths. We offer four varieties, bearing different-colored fruits and varying in hardiness. The foliage of all varieties is distinctive, being handsomely lobed and sometimes irregular in shape.

DOWNING. A variety of the White. 4 to 5 feet.

NEW AMERICAN. An improved white variety. 4 to 5 feet.

RUSSIAN. The hardiest of all. Varying fruit—white to black. 4 to 5 feet.

WEEPING. See Weeping Trees.

Oak · Quercus

PIN. *Q. palustris.* Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. It grows 60 to 80 feet, sometimes taller, and either as a lawn or avenue tree, is most effective. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, turning orange-scarlet in fall. 5 to 6 feet.

RED. *Q. rubra.* A large tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, usually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful object on the lawn. Recommended for street planting in place of Carolina Poplar, so much used. It is of almost as rapid growth and very much more permanent in habit. 5 to 6 feet.

WHITE. *Q. alba.* A tall, stately tree, growing 80 to 100 feet high, with a spreading round-topped crown. The most majestic of the family and a beautiful object on the lawn. 5 to 6 feet.

Peach · Persica

The double flowering varieties are very striking and handsome when in bloom, as every branch is a mass of beautiful, highly colored flowers.

Deciduous Trees—*Continued*

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING. *Rosea Plena.* A small sized tree, with beautiful delicate rose-colored flowers; very pretty.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING. *Alba Plena.* Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy.

Plane · Platanus

AMERICAN, or BUTTONWOOD. *Platanus occidentalis.* Broad-spreading, round-topped, massive and picturesque, often 80 to 100 feet high. Is very effective in winter, when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. 7 to 9 feet.

ORIENTAL. *P. orientalis.* One of the oldest cultivated trees, and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall; large, leathery, clear-cut leaves. 7 to 9 feet.

Plum (Flowering) · Prunus

DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Prunus triloba.* A handsome, small, flowering tree for the lawn, bearing great masses of beautiful double blossoms in early spring. Exceedingly decorative when planted amongst shrubbery. 3 to 4 feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *P. Pissardi.* A variety with handsome purple foliage. One of the best small fancy-foliaged trees, keeping its color well through the summer. As a single specimen standing on the lawn, it is extremely picturesque. 4 to 5 feet.

Oriental Plane

Pin Oak

Poplar · Populus

BALSAM. *Populus balsamifera.* Tall-growing tree, with erect, heavy branches and narrow, pyramidal head. Foliage is dark green and shining above and whitish beneath. The early spring buds have a delightful resinous odor. Exceptionally fine street tree. 8 to 10 feet.

BALM OF GILEAD. *P. candicans.* A fine tall tree, with spreading branches and dark green, shining foliage. Splendid lawn tree, but not good for street planting. 8 to 10 feet.

CANADIAN. *P. Canadensis.* Similar in all respects to the Cottonwood, described below. 8 to 10 feet.

CAROLINA. *P. monolifera.* The most widely planted street tree in this country. It is an exceedingly fast grower, its foliage is heart-shaped and of a bright, lively green, moving rapidly in the mildest breeze. When allowed, it grows 60 feet and more high, but is often trimmed to a round head. Too common for a lawn tree. 8 to 10 feet.

COTTONWOOD. *P. deltoides.* A graceful, large tree, with many branches and large, triangular, bright green, lustrous foliage, which is coarsely toothed. Recommended for orna-

Deciduous Trees—*Continued*

mental planting, but more valuable as a street tree. 8 to 10 feet.

LOMBARDY. *P. fastigiata.* A tall, picturesque, spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as along avenues or marking the boundary of grounds. 8 feet.

SILVER-LEAVED. *P. alba.* A handsome ornamental tree, with beautifully lobed foliage, which is silvery white on its under side. The whitish bark is very effective against a dark background. 7 to 8 feet.

Tulip Tree · Liriodendron tulipifera

One of the finest flowering trees grown in this country. It forms a magnificent large lawn tree of handsome shape, with odd, four-lobed, bright green foliage which turns bright yellow in the fall. Its chief glory is its handsome flowers, which are tulip-shaped, greenish yellow, and blotched with orange. 5 to 6 feet.

Willow · Salix

GOLDEN. *Salix vitellina aurea.* A handsome variety of the well-known Willow tree, with golden yellow bark, especially on the smaller branches. Most beautiful in early spring before the leaves appear. 6 to 7 feet.

ROSEMARY. *S. incana.* A small tree, with long, slender branches and narrow, bright green foliage, which is silvery white on its under side. 5 to 6 feet.

LAUREL-LEAVED. *S. pentandra.* More like a large shrub of compact habit. The foliage is very large, much like laurel. 6 to 7 feet.

WEEPING. See under Weeping Trees.

WEEPING TREES

It is unfortunate that such a mournful name should be given to a class of trees which, instead of being at all sorrowful in their expression, are full of life and grace and beauty, imparting to the landscape a touch not to be obtained by any other form of planting. In every large planting a few trees of this character are a necessity to give variety, while for a single specimen on the lawn nothing can be handsomer than some of this list. They are not suitable, as a rule, for street planting.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch

Weeping Beech
Fagus sylvatica pendula

A large, luxuriant tree, of curious, irregular growth, to 60 or 80 feet. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect. 4 to 6 feet.

Birch
Betula pendula laciniata

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING. Tall and slender, growing to 50 feet, vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliant in fall and its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. Has been used with splendid effect as an avenue tree in suburban towns. 5 to 6 feet.

YOUNG'S WEEPING. *B. pendula Youngii.* Of naturally trailing growth, with long, slender shoots of picturesque irregular form. Grafted on good stems, it forms one of our handsomest dome-shaped trees. 5 to 6 feet.

Camperdown Weeping Elm
Ulmus montana Camperdown pendula

One of the most distinct and picturesque of all our Weeping Trees. Grows 20 to 30 feet high and is of fine and notable habit, the strong,

Weeping Trees—*Continued*

stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head. 6 to 7 feet.

Weeping Mulberry

Morus Tatarica pendula

One of the best known of all the smaller weeping trees and universally admired for its fine effect when planted on the lawn. The long, pendulous branches spring from an upright center stem, and weep gracefully to the ground, being clothed with the handsome unique foliage of the Mulberry. One happy use of it is to form small tents or play houses for the children, where they may have all the comfort of its shade. 5 to 6 feet.

Weeping Willow

COMMON, or BABYLONIAN. *Salix Babylonica.* The best known of all the weeping trees, and from which the class received its name on account of the way in which our forefathers planted it in cemeteries. Grows 30 to 40 feet high and its long, slender branchlets, covered with slim, thick leaves, sweep to the ground. 7 to 8 feet.

WISCONSIN. *S. Wisconsin.* A form of the common, and in all respects similar, except that it is hardy farther north. 7 to 8 feet.

NEW AMERICAN. *S. purpurea pendula.* Forms a fine round head, 20 to 30 feet from the ground, sweeping outward in fountain shape. 5 to 6 feet.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry

Perennials are beautiful and artistic for planting around base or foundations.

California Privet Hedge

THE PLANTING OF HEDGES

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve as a protection against the winds, preventing the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens or shrubs, well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built; then, with a little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty," an attraction in our best-kept places.

Deciduous Hedge Plants

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. See description. Page 37.

HONEY LOCUST. *Gleditschia.* For turning cattle and as a farm hedge, is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy; thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

OSAGE ORANGE. *Maclura.* Native tree of medium size, splendid habit; fruit resembles an orange; valuable and used for farm and garden hedges; not as hardy as honey locust.

PRIVET, AMOOR RIVER. See description. Page 38.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. See description. Page 38.

PRIVET, IBOTA. See description. Page 38.

Evergreen Hedge Plants

Among the Evergreens adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arborvitae, Hemlock Spruce and Norway Spruce take first place. For small, low hedges or borders, may be added the Boxwood and Euonymus radicans.

Deciduous Hedges

The following are recommended: Japanese Barberry, California Privet, European Privet, Japanese Privet, Common Lilacs, Buckthorn, Japanese Quince.

For Protection and to turn animals, use English Hawthorn, Honey Locust.

Shelter and Screens. For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend Norway Spruce, American Arborvitae, Scotch and White Pines for Evergreens; and Lombardy Poplars, Carolina Poplars, Bolleana Poplars, Common White Willows, Golden Bark Willows and Laurel-leaved Willows.

EVERGREEN TREES

A class of indispensable trees for parks, private and public grounds, possessing varied characteristics of habit of growth, form and coloring of foliage, and adapted to a variety of soils. They are particularly valuable for ornamental planting, since they are always objects of beauty, summer and winter alike, giving special charm to our landscape when deciduous trees are leafless. We pay particular attention to the cultivation of these trees, and grow them a good distance apart in order to form perfect specimens. All have been regularly and carefully transplanted, and have an abundance of roots, thus insuring satisfactory removal.

Arborvitae · Thuya

AMERICAN. *Thuya occidentalis.* One of the best-known and popular evergreen hedge plants, in which form it is more frequently grown. When allowed to develop, it grows into a tree 40 feet tall, with peculiar scale-like foliage.

Fir · Abies

BALSAM. *Abies balsamea.* A stately, slender tree of rapid growth, 50 to 80 feet high, with dark green, lustrous foliage, which is very fragrant when dry. Bears beautiful purple cones 2 to 4 inches long. Extremely hardy.

Juniper · Juniperus

IRISH. *J. Hibernica.* An erect, dense column of dark green, 20 to 25 feet high, found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.

Pine · Pinus

AUSTRIAN. *Pinus Austriaca.* One of the best foreign trees for this season. Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size, 50 to 60 feet in height; very dark and massive in effect, and, in an appropriate location, is distinct and unique.

Scotch Pine

Evergreen Trees—*Continued*

SCOTCH. *P. sylvestris.* Dense, broadly pyramidal, 50 to 80 feet high, luxuriant in growth, with erect shoots and silvery needles.

Spruce · Spicea

NORWAY. *P. excelsa.* One of the strongest, sturdiest and most vigorous of all the Spruces, being much used for shelters and windbreaks. It forms a most magnificent ornament to the lawn when planted out where its majestic proportions will have room to develop. It grows 40 to 60 feet high, with very dark green foliage and branches close to the ground, forming an immense pyramid.

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitae, Fir, Juniper, Pine, Spruce.

ORNAMENTAL WEEPING TREES

Ash, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Elm, Linden, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Willow.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa, Cherry, Chestnut, Cornus, Crab, Dogwood, Horse Chestnut, Judas Tree, Laburnum, Linden, Mountain Ash, Peach, Plum, Thorn, Tulip Tree.

HEDGE PLANTS

Barberry, Hydrangea, Honey Locust, Osage Orange, Privet, Quince Japan.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Without the aid of shrub planting no fine effects or satisfactory ornamentation of the residence grounds can be secured. Shrubs are the pigments with which to produce the landscape picture, and, like the painter who first learns how to mix and blend his colosrs, so must the planter understand the varieties in shrubs and plants that will furnish proper contrasts and colors in the development of his work.

Shrubs are divided into several classes, but with the hardy deciduous varieties we are more particularly interested, and by dividing them into the following classes—colored or variegated foliage,—ornamental fruit bearing,—adapted to shady situations,—tall and low growing,—it will enable one to make correct selections.

In the descriptions following, common names of the shrubs will be used where possible in order to avoid confusion.

COLORED OR VARIEGATED

Corchorus Variegated, Cornus Red Branched or Dogwood, Hazel or Filbert Purple, Althea Variegated, Privet Golden, Sambucus Aurea or Golden Elder, Weigela Variegated, Spirea Golden, Sumach Cut Leaved.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT BEARING

Barberries in variety, Chionanthus or White Fringe, Cornus or Dogwood, Eleagnus, Euonymus or Strawberry Tree, Lonicera or Honeysuckle, Sumach, Sambucus or Elder, Snowberry, Viburnum.

FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Ceanothus or New Jersey Tea, Chionanthus or White Fringe, Clethra, Cornus or Dogwood, Privet, Ribes or Flowering Currant.

SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING

BERBERIS. *Barberry.* In variety.
CORNUS. *Dogwood.* In variety.
PRIVET. In variety.
ROSA RUGOSA. *Japanese Rose.*
TAMARIX. *Tamarisk.*

TALL GROWING VARIETIES

Althaea, or Rose of Sharon, Amorpha, Calycanthus or Sweet Scented Shrub, Deutzia, Eleagnus Angustifolia or Silver Thorn, Exochorda, Forsythia, Lonicera or Honeysuckle (Upright), Lilac, Snowball, Euonymous or Strawberry Tree, Syringa, Tamarix, Viburnum.

MEDIUM GROWING VARIETIES

Almond, Barberry, Cornus or Dogwood, Clethra, Eleagnus Longipes, Hydrangea, Kerria, Quince Japan, Spiraea, Weigela.

LOW GROWING VARIETIES

Amorpha Canescens, Barberry Thunbergii, Ceanothus or New Jersey Tea, Deutzia Lemoine, Deutzia Gracilis, Hypericum, Ribes or Currant, Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Spiraea Callosa Alba.

In establishing mass plantings, the tall growing varieties should occupy rear positions, next, those of medium height, placing the low growing varieties in the foreground, thus bringing the entire planting well into view. At the same time the selection should include those for early and late bloom, and with a view of establishing color contrast in foliage.

Any fair garden soil, not too rich, is suitable for the growing of shrubs. If the soil is too rich it will cause excessive wood growth at the expense of the bloom. Mulching during the fall every second or third year is sufficient.

The ground around the shrubs should be cultivated and kept free from weeds during the first two seasons, after which, the ground being constantly shaded, little trouble from weeds will be experienced.

The pruning of shrubs is a most important matter, and seems to be a proposition hard to overcome by the amateur planter. However, by first understanding the reason for pruning, and then by working toward the end in view with good judgment, one can prune his own shrubs well and satisfactorily. Judicious pruning is done for the purpose of increasing bloom, promoting symmetrical growth, and holding the shrubs to certain heights and forms.

The first thing to learn is the habits of each individual shrub. Some varieties bloom on the wood of the previous season, and others on the new growth. Nearly all early blooming varieties must be pruned with care. The best time for pruning such is during the summer, after the bloom is finished, and should consist in cutting out all stems that have become too old, together with the surplus branches, at the same time slightly shortening the canes that are to remain. Mid-winter pruning of this class will remove the wood on which the next season's bloom will be made, and for that reason should never be employed.

All shrubs that bloom on the new or present season's growth, such as Hydrangeas, Altheas, Rosa Rugosa, and some others, can be cut back late in the winter to as many buds as desired. Liberal pruning of this class of shrubs increases the bloom for the next season. The pruning is not difficult when the nature of the collection is understood.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

The following directions should be followed as closely as possible, as they have been formulated after much experience. **Never spray fruits when in bloom.**

Fruit	When to Spray	What to Spray for	What to Use	Notes
Apple	Dormant season just as leaf buds are swelling.	San Jose scale. Blister mite. Bud moth. Case-bearer.	Lime-sulphur 1-8 and Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons.	When San Jose scale is absent, lime-sulphur 1-11 is strong enough, as this will destroy blister mite.
	When blossom buds begin to show pink.	Scab. Bud moth. Case-bearer. Canker worm.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 and Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons.	Always spray before, not after a rain.
	When two-thirds of petals have fallen.	Scab. Leaf spot. Codling moth. Canker worm. Bud moth.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 and Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons.	The most important spray for codling moth. Drive the spray into the calyx cups.
	Ten days to two weeks later.	As above.	As above.	If the aphids appear, add "Black Leaf 40" to the lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. Whale oil soap 1 pound to 10 gallons, or kerosene emulsion may be used alone.
	Four to six weeks later.	For late scab infection and second brood of codling moth.	As above.	
Cherry	Just before flower buds open.	Brown rot. Leaf spot.	Bordeaux mixture.	Some growers are using lime-sulphur 1-40 in place of Bordeaux.
	When calyx or shuck is falling from fruit.	Brown rot. Leaf spot. Curculio. Slug.	Bordeaux mixture and Arsenate of lead 3 pounds to 50 gallons.	When aphids appear spray with "Black Leaf 40," adding 2 pounds of soap to every 50 gallons of spray mixture, or use whale oil soap, 1 pound to 10 gallons, or kerosene emulsion.
	Two weeks later.	As above.	As above.	
Currant	When worms first appear.	Currant worm. Leaf spot. Mildew (see gooseberry).	Arsenate of lead 3 pounds to 50 gallons and Lime-sulphur 1-40.	
Gooseberry	When buds are breaking.	Mildew.	Lime-sulphur 1-40.	English varieties are very susceptible to mildew and should have special care.
	Two to three weeks later.	Mildew. Leaf spot. Currant worm.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 and Arsenate of lead 3 pounds to 50 gallons.	For the garden, potassium sulphide is a good spray to use against mildew.
	Two to three weeks later.	As above.	As above.	
Grape	When third or fourth leaf shows.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	If the rot is common and the season wet, spray once after July 20, using Bordeaux made by adding lime to the copper sulphate until there is no brown precipitate when a few drops of potassium ferrocyanide are added. This is about 4-2-50.
	When blossoms are swelling.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	
	After flowers have fallen.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	
	In rainy seasons repeat every two weeks until July 20th.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	
	For the control of grape insects, ask the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for bulletin 331.			
Peach	Before buds swell.	San Jose scale. Leaf curl.	Lime-sulphur 1-8.	If San Jose scale is absent, use 2 pounds copper sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water.
	When shucks fall.	Curculio.	Lead arsenate 3 pounds to 50 gallons.	
	Two weeks later, or half way between second and fourth sprayings.	Curculio. Brown rot. Peach scab.	Lead arsenate, 3 pounds to 50 gallons, and self-boiled lime-sulphur.	
	One month before ripening	Brown rot. Peach scab.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur.	
Pear	Same as apple, except to use lime-sulphur 1-50 in place of lime-sulphur 1-40 as a summer spray.			
Plum	Before buds swell.	San Jose scale.	Lime-sulphur 1-8.	
	Use second, third and fourth sprayings as directed under peach. It is not desirable to use boiled lime-sulphur or Bordeaux on the Japanese varieties.			
Rose	When leaves are well out.	Leaf Spot. Mildew.	Bordeaux.	For mildew alone or later sprays, use potassium sulphide, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water.
	When insects are first seen.	Aphis. Leaf hopper.	Tobacco sprays or Soap solution, 1 pound to 5 or 6 gallons.	

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view to making them as simple as possible; and after delivering first-class stock in good condition and giving all necessary instructions as to the care of it, if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in good condition, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom lose a plant, even when we import them from Europe, and grow them here during the summer for fall delivery, and the stock is out of the ground for many weeks. Our agents report that very few of the people pay any attention to transplanting directions. Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being!

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

For fruit trees the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in condition to yield good crops you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barn-yard manure, or where it can be obtained, vegetable mould or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

PREPARATION OF THE TREES—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

PLANTING—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock. Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

USEFUL TABLES

SUITABLE DISTANCES OF TREES, ETC., IN PLANTING

	Ft. apart ea. way
APPLES—Standard	30 to 40
APPLES—Dwarf (bushes)	10
PEARS—Standard	20 to 25
PEARS—Dwarf	10
CHERRIES—Sweet	18 to 20
CHERRIES—Sour	16 to 18
PLUMS—Standard	16 to 18
PEACHES	16 to 18
APRICOTS	16 to 18
GRAPES	8 to 10
NECTARINES	16 to 18
QUINCES	10 to 12
CURRANTS	3 to 4
GOOSEBERRIES	3 to 4
RASPBERRIES	3 to 4
BLACKBERRIES	6 to 7
STRAWBERRIES	1½ to 3
STRAWBERRIES, for cultivation for market with horse-hoe or cultivator	3 to 4

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON ONE ACRE, AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

At 4 feet apart, each way	2,729
" 5 " " " "	1,742
" 6 " " " "	1,200
" 8 " " " "	680
" 10 " " " "	430
" 12 " " " "	325
At 15 feet apart, each way	200
" 18 " " " "	135
" 20 " " " "	110
" 25 " " " "	70
" 30 " " " "	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Top left without Pruning and Roots crowded together

SURE TO DIE

Top properly Pruned and Cut Back, and Roots carefully spread out

SURE TO LIVE

Fig. 1. Improperly Planted **Fig. 2. Properly Planted**

NOTICE—The above show the right and wrong way to plant trees. Plant and trim according to Fig 2 and you will have no trouble in making your trees grow.

THIS IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

The above illustration presents vividly the difference between correct and incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality.

This is the method which is commonly practiced and we cannot, therefore, too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position which they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2 the roots occupy the position, being carefully arranged, and the top has been properly trimmed regardless of the great injury to the present appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the fibrous roots which carry nourishment are dstroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

Be sure to remove label before tree begins to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation.

CULTIVATION AND TRAINING AFTER PLANTING

Many cultivators, after taking great trouble and expense in the selecting and planting of their trees, fail of success by neglecting that after-care and attention which is equally essential. Caterpillars and canker-worms, grubs and borers, slugs and aphis, disease and blight, must be watched for, fought against and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the growing tree must be carefully foreseen, and a faithful effort made to insure health and productiveness.

The requirements of pruning vary somewhat, according to the kind of tree; we prefer, however, low training for all trees, for dwarf trees especially. The pruning should be done each year, so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Care must always be used to keep the head of the tree open and well balanced, cutting the limbs which may be superfluous.

Trees should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. This should be avoided when possible, as decay is liable to commence at point of separation and extend into the trunk. When such removal is absolutely necessary, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a covering of paint and grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather.

Dwarf Trees, particularly of the pear and apple, while young, require more pruning than any other kind of tree, in order to bring the top to a suitable form. For the first two or three years after planting, fully one-half the growth of the previous year should be removed, by heading in or reducing the length of each limb. The top limbs require to be cut back more, the lower limbs less, thus producing a more equal distribution of sap. After the tree has passed, say to the third or fourth year after planting, the requirement of pruning is only to keep it in

symmetrical shape, and prevent particular limbs from taking a disproportionate growth. Limbs so inclined must be headed back sufficiently, and all superfluous wood upon the tree kept promptly removed. This regularly attended to will obviate the occurrence of any necessity for amputating large limbs.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grass or grain, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

SUMMER PINCHING

Those who are impatient to see fruit upon their trees, as is often the case, particularly with regard to trees tardy in coming to bearing, may expedite the fulfillment of their wishes by employing the process of summer pinching. In the month of July pinch off the ends of the young shoots; this retards for the time the flow of sap, and hastens the formation of fruit buds.

APPLES

If Apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor. Apples will thrive well on nearly all well drained soils.

STANDARD PEARS

They will adapt themselves to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, though they thrive best on moderately deep, strong loam, and should have a dry, well-drained sub-soil. The soil should have every autumn a moderate top dressing of manure to keep the trees in good condition; this promotes steady and regular growth and it is better than occasional heavy manuring.

DWARF PEARS

The Pear, when budded upon the root of a Quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. To such persons as have less space in their gardens or grounds than is required by large growing trees, in which they desire to have specimens of this fine fruit, the dwarf varieties offer special inducements and opportunities for success.

In all sections adapted to Pear growing, the Dwarf tree will produce fruit of good size and quality with no more than ordinary care.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet, if desired. Train in pyramidal form.

CHERRIES

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable.

PLUMS

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a well-drained soil, where they grow the most thriftily and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the curculio, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is important that this should be done early in the morning.

PEACHES

These should be planted immediately on their delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground, as they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture: 1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2nd. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3rd. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

Peaches should be planted in spring only, as the trees grow late in autumn, so that the sap is in full circulation until the season is too far advanced for transplanting. We therefore, advise all our patrons against planting them at any other season, from the danger of their being injured by the cold winters.

GRAPE VINES

Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil; deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room; spread them out not more than six inches under the surface and settle the soil firmly around them. Soap suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Nothing better than leaves and trimmings of vines buried around the roots.

PRUNING—Vines, when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds of the root. In November, or early in the spring before the sap starts, in open culture they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring as soon as the leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit; then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. Two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in the fall or spring, and of depriving the plant of necessary foliage by close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

QUINCES

The Quince thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities.

BERRIES

Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crowns early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting and spade in a light dressing of manure. If set for fruit keep the runners off.

ORNAMENTALS

HOW TO PLANT—Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make a lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently and top-dress with manure every fall and winter.

ROSES

After planting, the earth should be dug up around them, so as to form a small channel all around the bush; pour into this some liquid manure, mixing the earth that has to be replaced in with it. A small quantity of liquid manure given to the bushes in manner described, twice a month, will encourage growth and blossom. It is an excellent plan to mulch the surface with fine grass or hay to hold moisture. In the fall mulch with coarse manure.

CLEMATIS

Plant in rich soil, spreading the roots well apart, being very careful not to break them; dig a large hole, so as to afford them plenty of room. They need plenty of food during summer to enable them to support and supply a continued abundance of bloom. These plants will not produce the best results the first season after transplanting.

REMEDIES FOR INSECT ENEMIES OF THE ROSE

ROSE SLUG—White Hellebore Powder, mixed in Water and sprinkled on the bushes, with brush or broom, one ounce to the gallon of water.

ROSE BUG—Hand picking is the only effectual remedy.

APHIS, or GREEN FLY—Sprinkle bushes with Tobacco water.

MILDEW—Apply sulphur or soot in the form of a dry powder, having first wetted the bushes so that it will adhere to them.

Our large and commodious Packing Cellars, covering over two acres of ground, enable us to do all our grading, assorting and packing work strictly under cover, so that Chase stock is not exposed to sun and wind.

PICTORIAL LESSONS IN PRUNING

(Courtesy of Garden Magazine)

Trees are pruned to increase the size and appearance of fruit and flowers by removing the surplus branches. In pruning apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, etc., remove all cross branches that shut out the sun and air, and all dead wood.

The Orchard Tree

Fig. 1 shows an apple tree one-half of which has been pruned, the other half unpruned. The first operation in pruning this is to remove any water sprouts (*W*) that start on the main branches. Cut close to the branches with a pruning knife; or if too large, use a saw (*Fig. 32.*)

When using a saw go over the edges of the cut with a sharp knife (*Fig. 2*) in order to make a clean cut (*Fig. 1, C*) that will heal over readily. *Fig. 1, A* shows the wrong way to cut away a branch, *B* the result. Cut close to the branch and smooth over with a knife and the cut will heal over (*Fig. 1, C*).

The method of removing a large branch is at *D*, making a cut underneath before sawing through from above. *Y* shows how water sprouts will start to grow the following year if not cut close to the branch.

Fruit or Leaf Spur?

Cut out all cross branches (*X*) that shut out the sun and air and are growing inwardly. Remove any fruit spurs that are too far from the light and sun. *Fig. 1, V* on the branch *J* shows a bunch of apples too far from the light to ripen properly, and are best removed. Prune as at *H* and *K*. Fruit spurs are shown at *S*. In *Fig. 21, F S* shows a fruit spur, *L* a leaf spur. *Fig. 22* is the same branch the followng summer.

After removing all the cross branches, shorten back all the new wood to about one-third its length, keeping in mind the shape of the tree and always cutting to an outside bud, thus causing the branches to grow outwards. *Fig. 1 E* shows the method of doing this.

The "Clean" Cut

A sharp knife (*Fig. 30*) is the best pruning tool because it does not injure the bark and leaves a clean cut, but in pruning tall trees it is not possible to use a knife, so long handled tree pruners (*Fig. 11*) are used. If the blade is filed to a very sharp edge a clean cut can be made.

Fig. 3, A shows a shoot cut too far from the bud. In *Fig. 4* the top bud has grown into a branch the following year. *A* is the same stub, now withered and dead, but not covered over. If the cut had been made as shown at *Fig. 5* the bark would have covered the cut (*B* in *Fig. 6*). The wrong way to cut is seen at *Figs. 7* and *8*. *Fig. 9* is the right way.

Pears are pruned much the same way. *Fig. 10* shows a spur of a pear that has grown too long, and the method of cutting back. Remove all dead wood and cross branches. *Fig. 28* shows a small branch with leaf and fruit spurs, and *Fig. 29* the same branch the following summer.

Small Fruits and Berries

In pruning gooseberries and currants remove the old and worn-out wood, train in new branches to replace those cut away and spur back the new wood (*Fig. 20*). *Figs. 18* and *19* show where the fruit forms on the wood of a gooseberry bush. *Fig. 17, A, B, C,* shows the method of pruning; the other half unpruned. Cut away the small branches (*X*) and shorten back the new wood to the dotted line.

Since blackberries, raspberries, etc., fruit on the new wood, prune by cutting away the old wood and train in the new. *Fig. 25* shows a good way to grow blackberries. *A* is the wood that will not bear fruit. Therefore cut it away and train in the young wood (*B*). Cut the top to make laterals form (*A*). *Fig. 26* shows a piece of wood with fruit buds and *Fig. 27* the same the following summer bearing fruit.

How About Roses?

Roses unpruned H. P., are seen in *Fig. 14* and in *Fig. 15* the same pruned. *Fig. 23* shows a Climbing Rose, *B* a strong young shoot breaking from the bottom of the plant and *A* an old shoot. In training these over arches, etc., the young wood is to be preferred, but if there is not enough to cover the space use old wood, pruning as shown at *C*, *Fig. 23*. *Fig. 24* shows how *C* will flower the following year. *Fig. 31* is *C* enlarged. As a rule Roses are best pruned in spring.

Root Pruning

Root pruning is practical when trees grow very strong and vigorous but do not bear fruit. Remove the soil from around the trunk of the tree exposing the roots, cut through the strongest with a wood chisel, making the cut from underneath. Then replace the soil. *Fig. 12* shows the method of cutting the roots and *Fig. 13* how small roots will start from the cut.

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Pruning is an occupation for the winter when growth is dormant. This diagram is a clear explanation of how the work can be done on different kinds of plants. The reader must study his own case and apply the method that seems to fit it best. The first thing to be done is to answer for yourself the question, "What am I pruning for?"

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